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Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

Government
Publications

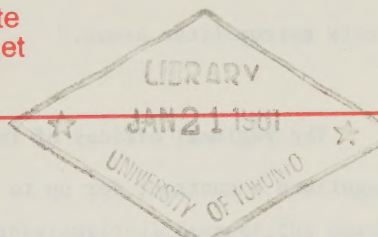
For Release

Pour publication

Date
Subject

January 7, 1981
81-1

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Pierre De Bané, Minister of Regional Economic Expansion, have named the first five Canadian communities to receive approval in principle to participate in the initial planning stage of the new Local Economic Development Assistance (LEDA) Program.

The approvals are for submissions made by community organizations in Richmond County in Nova Scotia, Kent County in New Brunswick, Upper Gatineau in Quebec, Kirkland Lake in Ontario and the "Inner City" of Winnipeg. Other approvals will be made in early 1981.

"LEDA is one of the most important initiatives in job creation we have undertaken," Mr. Axworthy said. "Urban core areas and smaller communities which may have fallen behind will be able to accelerate their development with the assistance of LEDA and help themselves by working with small business to expand employment through economic development."

Mr. De Bané said that "LEDA is an experimental program designed to stimulate job creation in the private sector in areas of slow growth. LEDA communities are predominantly semi-rural with persistent unemployment and have a total population of less than 50,000, but they can also be in the slow growth inner city metropolitan areas."

The regional offices of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission will negotiate a contract for up to \$50,000 with each of the five community groups within the next few weeks. Should the planning stage result in operational plans with specific employment goals, up to \$250,000 a year for three years may be provided to the LEDA corporations established.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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MI
- R21

Date
Subject

January 22, 1981
81-2

Date
Sujet

"One of the major goals of the International Year of the Disabled Persons (IYDP) is to promote awareness and full participation in the work force by the disabled," Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy said today in announcing a major experimental program of wage subsidies to help the private sector hire the physically and mentally handicapped and other severely employment-disadvantaged persons in continuing employment.

"If this is to be more than just a year of seminars, slogans, fanfare and publicity, all Canadians must work hard to even approach the goals of the year of the disabled. In launching this program the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission is doing its part to encourage Canadian employers to open their doors as well as their hearts and place the handicapped in continuing jobs," Mr. Axworthy said.

Estimated cost of the new program is \$25 million for 1981-82 and \$34.1 million in the following year. It is expected to place 2,300 handicapped and 4,600 employment-disadvantaged Canadians in continuing private sector jobs.

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There are three phases to the assistance offered to employers. The first will comprise 85 per cent of gross wages paid, the second 50 per cent and the third 25 per cent. The first phase for the handicapped will be three months followed by six months each for the next two phases for a total of 15 months. For the other employment-disadvantaged, all three phases will be for three months, a total of nine months. Many other employment-disadvantaged groups such as Native people, women on mothers' allowances, ex-convicts, and young people will benefit from this program.

"The success we achieve will be directly related to the sum of the efforts made by us all. The co-operation of business and industry is essential and with this program we are asking them to join us in an all-out campaign to place the employment-disadvantaged in private sector employment. We will help with the funding to assist them in recovering their costs," Mr. Axworthy said.

The program, which is to begin May 1, 1981, defines the employment-disadvantaged as Canadians who want to work but who have been unemployed for at least 20 of the past 26 weeks and who are unlikely to find employment in a similar period. For the handicapped there is a lower requirement of five weeks of unemployment with an expectation that they will not find continuing employment within the following 13 weeks.

A ceiling of \$10,000 per employee has been established and no more than 20 per cent of an employer's staff may be subsidized. Although the jobs created need not be incremental, employers are expected to continue employment when the subsidy ends and must not displace other employees.

In addition, up to \$5,000 per business establishment may be provided for restructuring work places or acquiring special equipment where necessary to accommodate handicapped workers and up to \$100 per employee for the provision of protective clothing such as hard hats and boots.

Mr. Axworthy said the assistance of community groups representing employment-disadvantaged groups would be enlisted in finding suitable employment opportunities in the private sector.

"There are many myths surrounding the hiring of the handicapped," he said. "Employers who participated in a Canadian Chamber of Commerce survey reported that attendance records, turnover rates and quality of work of handicapped employees were all rated highly.

"The new program is not the only one operated by the CEIC for the handicapped and other employment-disadvantaged. Our training and direct job creation programs already contain special provisions to ensure that they benefit.

"The Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program, the Canada Manpower Training Program, the Local Employment Assistance Program (LEAP) and Canada Community Services Projects also provide training for the handicapped and employment-disadvantaged and Canada Employment Centres make special efforts to place training graduates in jobs," he said.

"The new program, although not the whole answer, is intended to make the link between training and continuing jobs in the private sector for the severely employment-disadvantaged. They can engage in useful, productive and well-paying occupations. Canada cannot afford to waste their skills and talents," concluded the Minister.

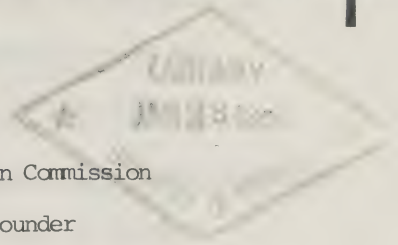
Mr. Axworthy also announced a \$100 million federal student employment program expected to involve approximately 49,000 participants next summer. Program elements are: Summer Canada 1981, funded at \$76.7 million, to support proposals sponsored by established organizations, local governments and federal departments and agencies; \$12.7 million for operations of the Canada Employment Centres for Students (which are expected to place some 301,000 students in the private sector), for the national Hire-A-Student advertising and promotion campaign, and for the Native Internship program; \$10 million for the Cadet and Reserve Training programs operated by the Department of National Defence; and \$600,000 for the RCMP Special Supernumerary Constables Program.

The Minister said there would also be additional funding of \$10 million for community job creation projects. Of this money, \$4.8 million will support Canada Community Development Projects, \$2.2 million will support Canada Community Services Projects and the balance will go towards continuing the Local Economic Development Assistance (LEDA) program in 1981-82. The extra money will enable the funding of additional development and service projects in areas of high unemployment.



news release communiqué

CAI
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-R21



Canada Employment & Immigration Commission

Labour Adjustment Backgrounder

COMPONENTS

- Enhanced training incentives for individuals and firms;
- A Portable Wage Subsidy;
- A Community Employment Program;
- Revamped mobility measures;
- Early retirement benefits.

APPLICATION

- Improved Critical Trade Skills Training (CTST) initiatives will be generally available. The other training measure will apply to designated communities and industries.

TRAINING

- Workers in redundant occupations in designated communities, willing to be trained in new fields, will be eligible for increased training allowances.
- Increased reimbursement (100 per cent of trainee wages, to a maximum of \$250 weekly, in first year) to firms that train people under the CTST program. This compares to a current rate of 50 per cent in the first year;
- Increased training for CTST in co-operating provincial institutions;

- Additional training allowances to laid-off CTST apprentices who enrol in approved courses in provincial training centres or under special arrangements with firms.

COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

- confined to designated communities, and designed to provide temporary, productive employment during the period of community adjustment;
- workers who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits would be employed;
- they will be employed on projects socially and economically beneficial to the community.

PORTABLE WAGE SUBSIDY

- intended to help older workers in designated communities (45 years and older), laid-off after at least five years' employment with the same industry.

MOBILITY

- increased relocation assistance (three times the normal amount) for workers in selected communities;
- greater financial assistance available to laid-off workers who can obtain temporary employment in another community;
- greater use of the CEIC's computerized job bank to match workers to jobs.

EARLY RETIREMENT

- Modification and extension of Labour Canada's Adjustment Benefits Program to provide early retirement benefits for displaced workers in designated industries/communities.

COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM

- Industrial and Labour Adjustment Committee to be established to implement community-based program measures.
- It would be composed of Deputy Ministers of ITC, CEIC, Labour, DREE and Finance.
- It would consult with provinces on proposed designations and advise Ministers concerning designations of industries, communities and workers.
- Federal Cabinet to designate communities for special adjustment aid.
- Community Adjustment Committees established in designated communities, which would have representatives from the three levels of government and from labour and business.
- On-the-spot working groups of federal officials in each community to ensure timely and efficient operation of federal programs.
- Sunset provisions to be established for each community designation.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

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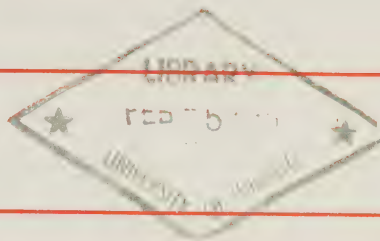
For Release

Pour publication

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January 22, 1981
81-3

Date
Sujet



Special measures introduced last month to assist Italian earthquake victims are being extended to include family members of Canadian citizens and permanent residents not previously covered, it was announced today by Canada Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy. The measures will also allow between 500 and 700 victims who are now in Canada as visitors to apply for immigrant status from within Canada, and to work and be eligible for social services pending the processing of their applications.

The Minister said that following the earthquake the immediate concern was to assist the close relatives of Canadian residents, but explained that it has now become clear that the movement will not be as large as was originally expected.

As of January 9, from a total of 990 applications submitted by Canadian residents on behalf of 2,293 relatives in Italy, 377 immigrant visas and 148 Minister's permits had been issued. Immigration officials have been unable to contact some of the victims and others have indicated that they wish to rebuild their lives in Italy.

Immediately following the earthquake, financial requirements for Canadians bringing in relatives were eased, the immigrant selection criteria were relaxed and the discretionary powers provided in the Immigration Act were fully utilized. Immigrant processing was speeded up and in most cases immigrant visas were issued within a few days. An immigration officer was stationed in Naples to be closer to the scene, and the Rome office advertised widely to locate relatives sponsored by Canadians. Persons not wanting to immigrate, or not able to wait for the outcome of immigrant processing, were assisted in coming forward as visitors.

"More distant relatives, such as cousins, have not benefitted from these special measures. Now that the closer relatives - our most immediate concern - have been adequately dealt with, I have decided that these special measures should apply equally to all extended family members," said Mr. Axworthy. "Therefore, members of the Italian community can now assist their cousins in the same way as they did their brothers."

"I also wish to advise how we are going to deal with Italian earthquake victims who came to Canada as visitors, or with Minister's permits, and who now would like to be landed immigrants," said the Minister. "My officers at Canada Immigration Centres will accept their applications for permanent residence and apply the same criteria being applied by our Rome office, and as soon as they apply, they will be given permission to work." They will become eligible for provincial health and social services on the same basis as other persons in Canada whose applications for landing are accepted.

"Persons in Canada who wish to bring relatives to this country from the earthquake zone should get in touch with their nearest Canada Immigration Centre, where all aspects of the measures will be fully explained," Mr. Axworthy added.

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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jectFebruary 23, 1981
81-4Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Marlene Pierre-Aggamaway, President of the Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC) today announced the creation of a Joint Working Group consisting of representatives of the Association and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC). The Group's mandate is to develop a long-term strategy to meet the employment needs of Native women.

The Group will be made up of four persons chosen by NWAC and four representatives from the CEIC appointed by the Minister. It will be jointly chaired by the President of NWAC Marlene Pierre-Aggamaway and a chairperson appointed by Mr. Axworthy.

"I believe that Native women are doubly disadvantaged in their search for meaningful employment. It's time their special needs were given special consideration," the Minister said. "This will set the stage for better co-ordination of program deliveries and for a new active involvement of Native women in the development of employment strategies."

The creation of the Working Group is the follow-up to a proposal made last September to a conference of Native CEIC personnel and Native spokespersons, where NWAC President Marlene Pierre-Aggamaway said that "aid is not enough" and called for increased co-operation between government and Native women.

"We need to know more about Native women across Canada, if employment policies and programs are to have any significant impact on their situation. The creation of the Joint Working Group is an important step in that direction," she said.

The Working Group will examine, on an on-going basis, existing employment programs and will develop employment strategies as a complement to the Native employment policy.

The Minister also announced that the CEIC would provide resources to NWAC so they may employ a staff person whose function would be to act as a liaison with Native women across Canada. In addition, 10 per cent of CEIC Native Training allocations in each region will be set aside for the training of Native women.

The Working Group will hold its first meetings in mid-March and is expected to present its first report in June.

Mr. Axworthy and Ms. Pierre-Aggamaway will be available to answer questions from the press at 3:30 p.m., Monday, February 23, 1981, at Room 135, East Block.



Minister
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For Release

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March 2, 1981
81 - 5

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today signed a refugee sponsorship agreement with the Canadian Polish Congress, represented by its President, Mr. Jan Kaszuba. The agreement will make it easier for Congress branches or member organizations in Canada to help convention refugees and self-exiled people from Eastern Europe.

Umbrella agreements increase the potential for participation by local member groups by eliminating much of the time and paperwork involved in sponsorship arrangements at the local level. Today's agreement outlines the responsibilities of both the Canadian Polish Congress and the Government of Canada. More than 40 such umbrella sponsorship agreements have been concluded to date. This one is similar to those signed with the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and the Czechoslovak National Association of Canada, both of which are primarily interested in sponsoring people from Eastern Europe.

Under the 1981 refugee plan 4,000 refugees from Eastern Europe are expected to resettle in Canada. Approximately 3,700 Eastern European refugees arrived in Canada during 1980.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

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Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

Subject

March 10, 1981
81-6

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced approval of a \$100,000 contribution to the Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled (CRCDD). The money covers part of the cost of designing and developing a national publicity campaign to improve public attitudes towards handicapped persons.

An initial cheque for \$50,000 was presented today to J.R. Sarney, National Executive Director of the CRCDD, by Thérèse Killens, M.P., Vice-Chairman of the Special Parliamentary Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped.

Total cost of the national awareness campaign is \$218,500 and it will involve a series of five advertisements and posters on behalf of the physically disabled, the blind, the deaf, and the mentally handicapped.

In addition to the Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled, other national voluntary organizations involved in the campaign are the Canadian Association for the Mentally Retarded, Canadian Co-ordinating Council for the Deaf, Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Canadian Mental Health Association and the Coalition of Provincial Organizations of the Handicapped.

For the past two years the CRCDC through the support of Health and Welfare Canada has conducted a national public awareness campaign and this year with the aid of the CEIC grant the employment needs of the disabled will also be stressed in a special print campaign.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

Subject

March 13, 1981
81-7

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Pierre De Bané, Minister of Regional Economic Expansion have named five more Canadian communities to receive approval in principle to participate in the planning stage of the new Local Economic Development Assistance (LEDA) program.

The approvals are for submissions made by the Chamber of Commerce, Iles de la Madeleine, Quebec; Northern Community Development Services Corporation, Fort Frances, Ontario; Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council, Manitoba; Northwest Economic Development Council, North Battleford, Saskatchewan; and Nicola Valley Indian Administration, British Columbia.

Submissions were earlier approved for the Exploits LEDA Committee of Newfoundland, the West Prince Community Development Corporation of Prince Edward Island, Richmond County Industrial Commission of Nova Scotia, the Industrial Commission of Kent in New Brunswick, the Society for the Economic Development of the Upper Gatineau in Quebec, the Kirkland Lake Economic Development Commission in Ontario, and the Indian Business Development Group of the Inner City (Winnipeg).

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The 12 communities were selected from 84 submissions received from every province, except Alberta, and Mr. Axworthy expressed regret that more could not be approved at this time.

"This is an experimental program and, while I am not ruling out the possibility that one or two more of the excellent submissions could be approved, it is felt that those chosen are representative of all and will prove the effectiveness of the program", he said.

Mr. De Bané also noted the "pilot project" nature of the program and said that all aspects of the proposals submitted were studied by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) and officials of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) before the 12 communities were selected.

"It was most difficult to choose, since most of the submissions were first class", Mr. De Bané said. "If the experiment is successful we have a solid base from which to expand."

Regional offices of the CEIC will negotiate contracts for up to \$50,000 for each of the approved community groups. Should the planning stage result in operational plans with specific employment goals, which are satisfactory to CEIC and DREE, up to \$250,000 a year for three years may be provided to the LEDA Corporations which are established.

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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jectMarch 19, 1981
81 - 8Date
Sujet

Special measures to assist persons in Canada affected by the present strife in El Salvador were announced today by Canada Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy.

"Given the uncertainty surrounding the present unrest in El Salvador, there are a number of positive steps we can now take to not only help Salvadorans already in Canada but also to reunite them with family members endangered by the conflict in their country," said Mr. Axworthy.

The Minister outlined these special measures:

- Salvadorans who are legal visitors in Canada and have relatives here able to sponsor them as immigrants - either under the family class or as assisted relatives - will be given the opportunity to be landed as permanent residents provided they meet health and security requirements.
- Legal visitors from El Salvador without relatives here, who wish to stay in Canada permanently, will be issued Minister's Permits and authorization to obtain employment. After six months these cases

will be reviewed; if it appears the applicants can become successfully established here, they will then be landed as permanent residents provided they meet the statutory requirements.

- Canadians and permanent residents of this country with relatives who have been forced to flee El Salvador will be able to assist their family members to come to Canada under relaxed criteria, provided the individuals living in Canada are able to provide satisfactory settlement arrangements.
- Salvadorans legally in Canada as visitors who wish to stay until the situation in their country is resolved can do so by applying at a Canada Immigration Centre to have their visitor status extended. Those needing to work during this extended period will be provided with the legal authority to do so.

In recent years similar measures were implemented to assist the victims of civil strife in Lebanon, Cyprus and Ethiopia.

Mr. Axworthy said that these steps are in keeping with the recognized need to closely monitor the situation in El Salvador and to continue to respond to the humanitarian aspects of the problem in an appropriate way. Close contact is being maintained with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). In addition, immigration officials have visited the area to meet with those directly involved in coping with the crisis.

"The UNHCR is of the view that it will be possible to repatriate most of the people who have fled El Salvador once the fighting there can be stopped," Mr. Axworthy said. "Therefore, the UNHCR is advising all countries that special refugee resettlement programs are not needed at this time. We accept this view. However, there are some individuals who may not be able to return to their country because they have specific reasons to fear persecution. We are willing to receive refugee applications from individuals in this situation at our offices in the area," Mr. Axworthy said.

Under existing immigration law, private groups also have the right to sponsor individual refugees from any part of the world.



news release communiqué

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- R21

April 1, 1981.

OTTAWA - Major steps being taken in the consolidation of Canada's foreign operations, announced by the Prime Minister on March 21, 1980, were outlined today by three federal Cabinet Ministers -- Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan, Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy, and Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Herb Gray.

On April 1, 1981, some 350 foreign service personnel from the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) will be officially transferred to the Department of External Affairs.

Messrs. MacGuigan and Axworthy stressed that the transfer of this group of foreign service officers will not mean a change in the way immigration services are provided to individuals. The Department of External Affairs will be assuming responsibility for delivery of immigration programs abroad. Policy development, program design and legislative interpretation will remain with Employment and Immigration, which will continue to administer the provisions of the Immigration Act and its application at home and abroad.

"All inquiries regarding immigrants, visitors or other individuals involved in the immigration process, should continue to be directed to the CEIC," Mr. Axworthy said.

The Ministers pointed out that the decision to transfer foreign service officers was based on studies indicating that improved career prospects for personnel, as well as more efficient and effective foreign operations, could be achieved through integration at foreign posts.

The physical transfer of CEIC headquarters foreign service staff to the Lester B. Pearson building will take place at a later date, when accommodation arrangements are finalized.

Mr. Gray announced that, as part of the same consolidation plan, the Trade Commissioner Service of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce will assume responsibility for the foreign operations of the Canadian Government Office of Tourism.

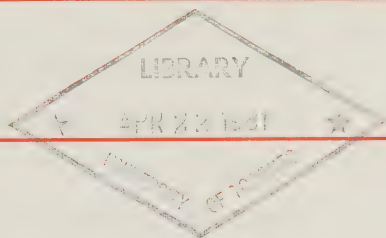
Two other important aspects of the consolidation plan were mentioned by the Ministers. The Department of External Affairs will assume management responsibility for the executive level of the foreign service and is to provide program services abroad to the Canadian International Development Agency. Planning for implementation of both of these aspects of consolidation is proceeding.

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

Subject

April 4, 1981
81-9Date
Sujet

OTTAWA - Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today from Winnipeg that he is setting up a committee of senior executives from the aerospace industry to advise him on the feasibility of establishing a national aerospace training centre. The high-technology centre would be the first of its kind in Canada and would be located in the Manitoba capital.

"Over the next five years the aerospace industry is expected to create more than 5,000 jobs for Canadians," said Mr. Axworthy. The industry is currently experiencing a shortage of higher skilled tradesmen/technicians and technologists and the situation is expected to worsen with expansion.

To meet this demand for higher skilled workers, Mr. Axworthy has appointed senior officials from management and labour to formulate a proposal for the kind of institute required.

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"As the 'cradle of aviation in Canada', Winnipeg is an ideal location" said Mr. Axworthy. "The industry is expanding there, the milieu already exists and Winnipeg is the geographic centre of the country."

Preliminary discussions have been held with the Air Industries Association of Canada, the Air Transportation Association of Canada, the United Aerospace Workers, the International Association of Machinists, the Canadian Armed Forces, Industry, Trade and Commerce and Transport Canada, and all parties have indicated their support for the establishment of such a centre.

The committee will be chaired by Lt.-Gen. G.A. MacKenzie (Retired), Executive Vice-President, General Distributors of Canada Ltd., of Winnipeg.

Committee members are: J.M. DesRoches, President, Air Industries Association of Canada, Ottawa; E.G. Kelley, President, Rolls-Royce (Canada) Ltd., Montreal; W.M. Auld, President, Bristol Aerospace Ltd., Winnipeg; Peter Broadhurst, Vice-President, Industrial Relations, Litton Systems Canada Ltd., Rexdale, Ontario; J.A. Burgess, Vice-President, Engineering, Standard Aero Ltd., Winnipeg; Stu Grant, Vice-President, Air Transport Association of Canada, Ottawa; David McLean, Vice-President, Engineering, Okanagan Helicopters Ltd., Richmond, B.C.; J.C. McDougall, Vice-President, Maintenance, Air Canada, Montreal; Mike Rygus, General Vice-President, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, Ottawa; John Bettles, President, UAW Local 112, Downsview, Ontario.



Minister
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For Release

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April 10, 1981
81-10

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy met today with members of the Special Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped to discuss the recommendations which the Committee made in their report which was released in February.

Mr. Axworthy expressed whole-hearted support for the fresh and innovative approach which the Committee had brought to its task and indicated that the recommendations would be invaluable in determining future directions which should be taken to overcome the obstacles faced by disabled persons in Canada.

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In discussing the recommendations relating to contract compliance and the establishment of an Affirmative Action Compliance Board, Mr. Axworthy re-iterated his support of the concept and indicated that his department is already studying this. (Recommendations 26 & 27)

Mr. Axworthy also said that he strongly supported the recommendation that senior advisors on the needs of disabled persons be appointed within the Department/Commission. Consideration is now being given, in a major organizational review already underway, to the best means of implementing this recommendation -- and a search for qualified candidates will be launched in the near future. (Recommendation 29).

Mr. Axworthy also expressed appreciation for the detailed analysis the Committee had made of the services offered by the Canada Employment Centres and indicated that he was firmly committed to improvements in the effectiveness of these services. A number of approaches could be considered, including continued program delivery through the CEC's, creating additional Special Needs offices, similar to the one now operating in Winnipeg, or expanding the Outreach Program. Changes of these kinds would be announced following consideration of the work of the Task Force on Labour Market Development. (Recommendation 33).

The Minister also discussed in some detail the new incentive program for the employment-disadvantaged, one component of which is designed to place in jobs some 2,300 physically and mentally handicapped persons. This new program, which is based on cash subsidies, was chosen in preference to a continuing tax credit program because it applies to business enterprises which currently have no income tax liability against which to offset a tax credit. "The new program will be used, among other things, to help carry out the Committee's recommendation that a coordinated attempt be made to place disabled and handicapped persons in continuing agricultural employment." (Recommendations 35 and 32).

Finally, Mr. Axworthy said that he supported the suggestion that the Minister of Employment and Immigration should receive advice from an advisory committee on services for disabled persons. He said that he would be reviewing the composition of the existing Advisory Council on Employment and Immigration to determine whether or not its mandate could be expanded to include this new role. (Recommendation 34).



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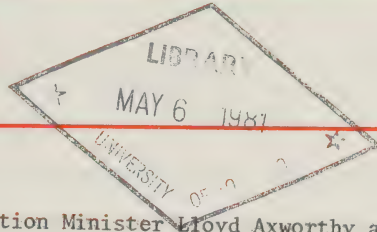
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April 14, 1981
81-11

Date
Sujet



OTTAWA - Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Judy Erola, Minister of State for Mines, today signed an agreement with representatives of the Mining Association of Canada to help overcome manpower shortages in the industry. It is the first federal agreement on human resource planning with a major industrial association.

Mining Association President David Thomas and Association Managing Director John Bonus met the Cabinet ministers in Mr. Axworthy's office for the signing. Some 90 companies belong to the association.

The agreement represents an effort by the industry and government to determine and fill manpower requirements in an industry that has been facing a shortage of skilled workers.

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Among ideas outlined in the agreement is a "mining careers program," which will provide a telephone answering service to handle inquiries from persons interested in mining careers.

The association-operated service will be linked with the National Job Bank of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC). The Job Bank, opened last November, is a nation-wide telephone/computer hookup for the rapid matching of workers and jobs.

"We expect that workers and mining companies will, with the help of the Job Bank, be able to take advantage of mobility assistance to get employees to where the jobs are located," Mr. Axworthy said.

Mrs. Erola noted: "We want to work together to find the resources and opportunities in one of Canada's most important industries."

Speaking for the mining association, Mr. Thomas said: "Human resource planning is the challenge of the 80's. Our member companies are committed to ongoing cooperation with the commission to meet that challenge."

Besides helping skilled workers move to jobs, the agreement also provides for assistance to mining firms in forecasting occupational demand and supply, wage rates and working conditions, availability of public labour market programs and the utilization of non-traditional labour forces.

One of the major objectives of the agreement is to encourage equal opportunities for women and minorities through Affirmative Action initiatives, Mr. Axworthy said.

Mining is a major source of Canadian export earnings, contributing billions of dollars to the foreign trade balance.

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Project

April 15, 1981
81 - 12

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy has announced several changes which will be implemented immediately to improve the conditions of foreign domestics in Canada. The changes reflect the recommendations in a task force report on "Domestic Workers on Employment Authorizations" released today.

"There are several changes which can and will be implemented without delay," Mr. Axworthy said.

The Minister noted the unfulfilled demand in Canada for trained and experienced domestic workers. He said that this situation will now be taken into consideration, by modifying the system whereby points are assigned for the occupation, when independent applicants are assessed for immigration to Canada on a permanent basis.

Mr. Axworthy had already announced that temporary domestic workers who lose their jobs through no fault of their own would be given the opportunity to seek further employment as domestics while in Canada and would have Canada Employment Centre placement services made available to them.

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As a further immediate measure better to protect temporary foreign domestics working in Canada, immigration officers will ensure that both prospective domestic workers and their employers accept in writing the specific conditions and terms of employment. "By this measure," Mr. Axworthy said, "domestic workers will have a clear contract of employment which should assist them in seeking protection under the law. Any abuse of conditions of employment by employers will be taken into account in dealing with their future applications for foreign domestics."

These changes are based on a report produced by a special Task Force on Immigration Practices and Procedures, established by Mr. Axworthy in September, 1980 to consider and report on these and other issues. Mary Eberts, a Toronto barrister, acted as a consultant to the task force on this study.

The report also makes recommendations on a number of other issues, but Mr. Axworthy stated that he wishes to place these before the public for further consultation before reaching decisions. One of the recommendations in this category proposes that, although domestic workers continue to be allowed to enter Canada on temporary employment authorizations, those who have been in Canada for more than one year, and who would qualify under the modified point system, should be permitted to seek landing from within the country.

The report is being sent to provincial governments, specialists in the field of immigration, various other concerned organizations and voluntary agencies, in order to receive their comments and suggestions.

The Minister said the recommendations from the report would be adopted, step by step, as action is indicated.

Copies of the report are available from Public Affairs, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Ottawa. K1A 0J9. (Telephone: 994-6313).

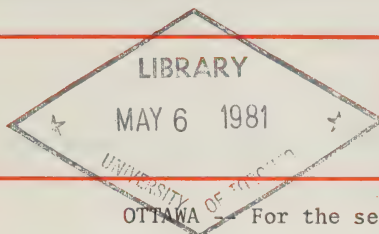


Minister
Employment and Immigration

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Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication



Date
Sujet

April 15, 1981
81-13

OTTAWA -- For the second day in a row, two federal cabinet ministers met today with industry representatives to sign a major manpower planning agreement.

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Judy Erola, Minister of State for Mines, who had signed an agreement with the Mining Association of Canada yesterday, met with representatives of the Coal Association of Canada today to sign a separate document.

Both agreements aim to overcome manpower shortages in the critical Canadian industries, but differ in detail. Representing the Coal Association at today's signing in Mr. Axworthy's office were B.C. Coal President Walter J. Riva, Chairman of the Association's Board of Directors, and Association President Garnet Page.

The coal agreement sets a cooperative framework that will lead to a survey and projection of employment requirements in the coal industry, and provide training in high-demand occupations.

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"Coal mining is one of the growth industries where the need for manpower planning is greatest," Mr. Axworthy said. "It is the primary responsibility of the private sector, both management and labour, to provide the required manpower, but we can help with special programs and in coordinating the industry's needs."

Mrs. Erola said coal is one of Canada's most important industries "in meeting the country's vital energy needs."

Mr. Page said the coal industry has an important role as an alternate energy source for oil. "The availability of skilled workers is vital, and the association looks forward to working with the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and appropriate provincial departments and agencies in forecasting its labour needs and in taking the necessary steps to meeting them."

Under the terms of the agreement, the Coal Association will advise its members and the CEIC on ways to resolve manpower imbalances in the industry. A "Manpower Projection" survey will be developed to identify specific problems.

With the survey information, companies will be able to plan for a range of private and CEIC training programs to fill anticipated shortages, and workers - especially women and minorities - will gain from improved skills and job opportunities.

Similar manpower planning agreements are to be signed with other industrial associations in the near future.

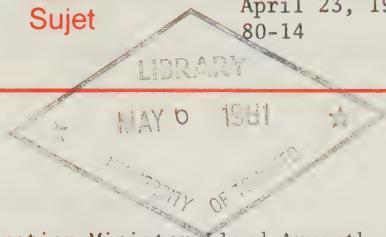
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Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
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For Release

Pour publication

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Date
SujetApril 23, 1981
80-14

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy said today that up to 20 young Canadian graduates of universities or other post-secondary institutions will participate in the IXth Canada-Mexico Exchange Program for Young Specialists and Technicians. A similar number of young Mexican graduates will come to Canada.

The training period, which begins in March, 1982, may vary in length from four to 12 months and Canadians interested in applying must submit applications by June 8, 1981.

The program was created through a bilateral agreement signed by Canada and Mexico in 1973 and renegotiated and signed in May, 1980. It is designed to increase awareness and appreciation of each other's culture and to encourage closer relations between the countries.

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Canadian applicants must be between 18 and 30 years of age, have a working knowledge of Spanish and have academic backgrounds related to agronomy, agricultural planning, plant genetics, civil engineering, urban engineering, architecture, geology, seismology, mines, nuclear research, petrochemical industry, public health, tropical medicine research, tourism administration and site planning, urban transport planning or national parks administration.

Selection of the young Mexican specialists and technicians who will train with Canadian companies is being conducted by the National Council for Science and Technology in Mexico.

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, on behalf of the Department of External Affairs, is recruiting and selecting Canadian participants. For further information and application forms persons interested should write the IXth Canada-Mexico Exchange Program for Young Specialists and Technicians, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Ottawa-Hull, K1A 0J9.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

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For Release

Pour publication

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Date
Sujet

May 5, 1981
81-15

A one-year extension to the Adult Occupational Training Agreement, designed to improve the skills of workers in New Brunswick, has been signed by federal Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy, and New Brunswick's Labour and Manpower Minister, Mabel DeWare.

This is the first such extension to be signed in the current round of negotiations between the federal and provincial governments to replace expiring agreements on adult training.

Under the extension, effective April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) will contribute some \$19.9 million towards institutional training courses given in the province's community colleges and other training centres and industrial training carried out by employers.



Mr. Axworthy said, "In addition, training allowances will be made available to individuals who are accepted for programs covered under the extended agreement but who are not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits."

Mrs. DeWare said both she and Mr. Axworthy felt it was appropriate to extend the agreement for another year rather than negotiate a longer term agreement. This would enable officials to study any recommendations contained in the reports of the various reviews and studies on labour market needs in the 1980's which are being conducted by both governments.

Both Mr. Axworthy and Mrs. DeWare emphasized the need for flexible training programs which would respond directly to the requirements of employers and workers. The ministers agreed innovative training projects should continue to be launched as the need for particular skills becomes apparent.

The details of these training programs will be worked out by officials of the Department of Labour and Manpower and regional officials of the CEIC in response to labour market needs.

For more information contact Sasha von Hausen at 994-6308.



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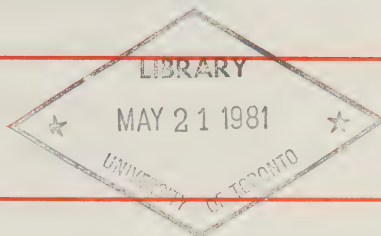
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Subject

May 7, 1981
81-16

Date
Sujet



Universities will be required to advertise for Canadian candidates and evaluate their suitability before seeking foreign academics for post-secondary teaching positions in Canada, according to policy changes announced today by Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy.

"Although the present policy was designed to ensure that foreign academics were not admitted for teaching jobs until the vacancies had been brought to the attention of Canadian citizens and permanent residents, universities were permitted to advertise for applicants from other countries at the same time as they were advertising in Canada. The decision to determine the availability of Canadians first will strengthen our policy of ensuring that people already living in Canada have a chance to compete for these jobs before anyone from abroad is considered," Mr. Axworthy said.

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"I have written to all my provincial colleagues to advise them of these changes in federal policy," Mr. Axworthy added, and said that he is prepared to work with individual provinces, or jointly with them, to ensure that qualified Canadians receive prior and full consideration in the filling of academic positions.

Since the present policy was introduced in 1977, about one-quarter of all teaching personnel employed by Canadian universities has been non-Canadians.

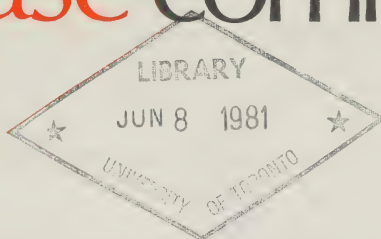
Mr. Axworthy said he was particularly concerned about the large number of foreign appointments at a junior level. "Candidates for these positions are selected as much on their potential as on their record of academic achievement, which is unlikely to vary among applicants," he said.

"Because of the large number of postgraduates now leaving our universities each year, I feel it is only fair that we find out if there are qualified candidates available on the Canadian market before advertising abroad", the Minister added.

For more information contact Denis Racine at 994-2482.



news release communiqué



May 13, 1981
81-19

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The Royal Canadian Mounted Police has informed Employment and Immigration Canada of charges laid in Regina with respect to a contract entered into by the Saskatchewan Regional Office of Employment and Immigration Canada and the Association of Métis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan. Employment and Immigration Canada has been co-operating with the RCMP in the investigation.

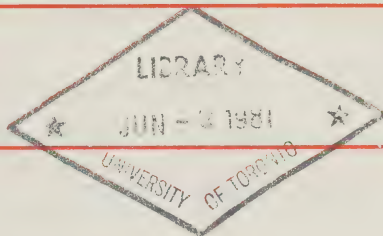
An officer of Employment and Immigration Canada is among those charged. He is Mr. W.G. Johnson, Director General of the Saskatchewan Region, who has been charged with fraud and breach of trust. Pending the disposition of charges against him, Mr. Johnson has been reassigned to duties at the national headquarters of Employment and Immigration Canada. Mr. H.L. Voisey has been appointed Acting Director General for the Saskatchewan Region. In announcing the temporary reassignment of Mr. Johnson, the Deputy Minister/Chairman of Employment and Immigration Canada, Mr. J.D. Love, stressed that it should not be interpreted in any sense as a judgement with respect to the charges against Mr. Johnson.

Employment and Immigration Canada will make no further statement until the conclusion of the court proceedings.

Minister
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Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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81-21Date
Sujet

OTTAWA - Employment and Immigration Minister

Lloyd Axworthy will sign a major national manpower planning agreement in Vancouver today to help 24 firms in the Canadian shipbuilding and ship repairing industry meet their needs for skilled personnel. The industry now employs 15,000 Canadians.

Mr. Axworthy is to join E.J. Jones, Chairman of the Board of the Canadian Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Association, and Association President Henry Walsh at the Burrard Yarrows Shipyard for the signing ceremony at 2:30 p.m. Pacific time. Mr. Jones is senior vice-president at Burrard Yarrows.

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The manpower planning agreement is a new initiative between the federal government and the industry that specifies joint action and a partnership, including manpower planning for the future, improved industry training and the use of Affirmative Action.

A 1980 survey by the Association indicated shortages in the industry of machinists, platers, ship fitters and pipe fitters, among others.

The agreement with the Canadian Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Association is one of a number of such national agreements. The other agreements are mining, aerospace manufacturing and coal industries. These agreements represent the leading edge in a new era of human resource management.

"These agreements are significant steps forward in dealing with industry's increasing need to acquire and train a skilled and productive work force, an effective partnership between the federal government and the private sector to implement solutions," Mr. Axworthy said.

Mr. Walsh added: "The availability of skilled workers is a key element in the industry's development. A recent survey of our members showed that more than 75 per cent of the shipyards have been experiencing difficulties in replacing skilled tradesmen."

The shortage is expected to become more serious as major northern and offshore oil developments drain the labour supply, while the industry expands to accommodate an increased demand for tankers and ice breakers.

An appendix to the agreement outlines benefits from the Critical Trades Skill Training and Canada Manpower Industrial Training Programs. These programs reimburse participating firms for instruction costs and a generous part of employees' wages while they are undergoing training.

Background - Manpower Planning

Manpower planning agreements are being signed by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and several major industry associations this year. These agreements represent a new approach to solving a long-term problem - reducing imbalances in labour market supply and demand which result in manpower shortages and high unemployment at the same time.

The agreements with the mining, air, shipbuilding and ship repair industries (and others to be signed soon) are manifestations of corporate endeavours by industry, labour and government to redress nationally recognized manpower imbalances of skilled, technical and professional workers. These imbalances stem from increased demands for workers due to expansion and new major projects in industries such as: energy, mining and construction.

The solution is planning, either on a company, industry-wide or skills basis. By looking ahead, managers can forecast their expected manpower requirements, design and implement training and apprenticeship programs. At the same time, many of the unemployed and underemployed in Canada can benefit by the planning, being enabled to take advantage of the resulting training and job opportunities. If companies do not plan, they run the risk of lost contracts due to lack of workers. Increasingly, manpower planning has become vital in the corporate strategy for growth.

The national manpower planning agreements - believed to be the first of their kind in the world - have set a framework for cooperation among government, industry and labour. These agreements provide for joint surveys of manpower requirements and for encouraging worker mobility between jobs. Industry benefits from key CEIC services, particularly the Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program (CMITP) and Critical Trades Skills Training (CTST). These programs reimburse participating firms for instruction costs and a generous part of employees' wages while they are undergoing training. They are backed up by the Commission's placement and guidance services.

The agreements signed so far cover industries employing 175,000 workers. The planning forecasts vary with the industry concerned. Already, however, benefits are beginning to reach employees seeking stable and satisfying work and companies in search of qualified employees.



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Project

May 22, 1981
81-22

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today a longer-term policy for federal agricultural employment programs. The new policy follows an extensive review of the programs, undertaken in 1980, and consultation with the industry.

Specifically, he will:

- seek five-year arrangements - rather than the present three-year deals - with Mexico and Commonwealth Caribbean countries to assure a continuing supply of seasonal workers when the Canadian labour force cannot meet the industry's peak needs;
- offer to renegotiate the three-year Federal-Provincial Agricultural Employment Development Agreements with the provinces to undertake selected cost-shared agricultural employment initiatives, including support for seasonal worker housing; and

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- strengthen the Local Agricultural Manpower Board/Canada Farm Labour Pool (CFLP) system. Mr. Axworthy said the CFLP budget has been increased to \$4.4 million for the current fiscal year.

As well, special measures will be taken to encourage Canadians to take agricultural jobs. For example, projects will be undertaken in 1981 for the recruitment and movement of workers from large cities, such as Metropolitan Toronto, to the farms.

Last year, the CFLPs helped place more than 150,000 Canadians in agricultural jobs. The Canada Employment Centres admitted 6,001 workers from Mexico and the Caribbean. As well, 191 new employers used the foreign worker programs in 1980, bringing the total to 1,048.

"We expect to admit about 6,000 seasonal farm workers again this year mainly to help with the harvesting and processing of fruit, vegetables and tobacco crops." Mr. Axworthy said. "There must, however, be a clear demonstration that Canadians are not available before employers will be allowed to recruit from abroad."

Under the 1981 policy, employers will be able to hire up to the same number of Caribbean and Mexican workers they had in 1979 or 1980, or up to 20 per cent of their work force. In addition, employers will again be able to recruit workers to meet circumstances of exceptional demand resulting from expanded acreage or a shift to labour intensive crops.

For the first time, female workers - from Barbados - are participating.

Mr. Axworthy noted that last year some foreign workers in Ontario were paid less than Canadians. To prevent this from happening again, a schedule of wage rates has been established for 1981 to enable closer monitoring of the foreign worker programs. The schedule was arrived at in consultation with employer representatives.

Employers who provide meals will be allowed to deduct \$3.95 per day from each worker's wages in 1981. Other worker contract conditions will remain the same as in 1980.

See attachment for details on the 1981 operational periods.

The terms and conditions governing the employment of foreign workers are contained in an employment agreement signed by each employer and worker. The agreement provides for employment of not less than six weeks nor more than eight months within the peak demand time frames identified for each of the following sectors:

Fruit and Vegetable Field Crops	- April to November
Vegetable Greenhouse Crops	- February to August
Food Processing (Fruit and Vegetables)	- August to November
Flue-Cured Tobacco (field harvesting)	- August and September
Nurseries	- April and May
	- September to December
Apiary	- April to November



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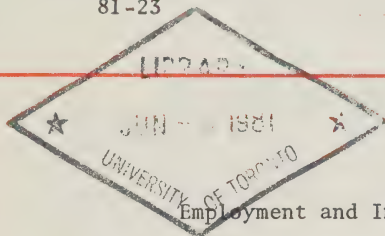
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May 26, 1981
81-23

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today in Halifax the locations of seven new employment resource centres which will be dedicated uniquely to women.

The centres, in addition to one which has been operating in Vancouver for about a year, will be established in Halifax, Chicoutimi, Toronto, Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Winnipeg and Calgary. They will be part of a regular Canada Employment Centre (CEC) in each city and will offer group and individual counselling. Job referral and placement will continue to be provided by the regular CECs.

In announcing the centres, Mr. Axworthy noted the problems facing women in the labour market today, particularly the adjustment required by the increasing automation of the office.

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"The introduction of microelectronics technology to the office environment will have its biggest impact in the service sector, which employs 80 per cent of Canadian working women," said Mr. Axworthy. "The new centres will help women adapt to a changing work environment by providing them with information and advice on a wide range of occupations, including many in non-traditional fields."

Mr. Axworthy said the centres will assist those who experience difficulty in finding satisfactory employment; for example, women who are re-entering the labour force or who are seeking training or employment in non-traditional fields. "We have found that women who have never worked outside the home or who have been out of the labour force for a long time and women considering a move to a non-traditional job are the most keenly affected by a lack of adequate information and advice about employment," he noted. "The special centres are designed to bridge this gap."

Some of the centres will also focus on a more specialized clientele. In Toronto, for example, the high numbers of immigrant women seeking employment will receive special attention in that city's resource centre.

The centres will make use of all available CEC job placement aids and, wherever possible, will be associated with local post-secondary institutions which offer a wide range of complementary counselling services.

Mr. Axworthy drew attention to the Vancouver centre where graduate students from the University of British Columbia's faculties of education, social work, and health sciences offer social counselling services.

"We have found that many women planning to enter or re-enter the labour market need help developing their own self-image or organizing their family life to accommodate a career," noted Mr. Axworthy. "The provision of this type of social counselling in addition to our regular services, has led to great success in helping these women enter the work force."

Mr. Axworthy said in its first year of operation, 4,061 women were interviewed at the Vancouver centre and directed towards various types of counselling and training. Sixty women were registered in job training courses alone, including many in training for non-traditional jobs.

Each centre will take different approaches and employ different mixes of services to clients. These will be evaluated within six months to a year to determine the best methods of meeting the employment needs of women.

"If we find that special women's centres are the best way of assisting women to become fully integrated into the labour market, they will become a permanent service in our CECs and other units will be established across the country," the Minister said.

Mr. Axworthy expects the centres will significantly improve the Commission's services to women. "Experience has shown that when resources are dedicated to dealing with a particular clientele, the result is a much better service."

Background Information
Women's Counselling Centres

Background

The federal government has introduced a number of measures to help women achieve a more equitable position in the work force.

For example, women preparing to join the labour force are eligible for pre-employment and pre-trades courses through their local Canada Employment Centre. The CEIC ensures that places are reserved for women on occupational skill training courses for non-traditional jobs. Under the Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program (CMITP), the CEIC reimburses employers for 75 per cent of female trainees' wages when training is provided in certain non-traditional occupations.

Despite these efforts, many women seeking employment receive insufficient information and encouragement to enable them to choose the type of work for which they are best suited and to compete successfully for better paying jobs.

To remedy this, Employment and Immigration Canada is establishing women's employment resource centres on a pilot project basis in Halifax, Chicoutimi, Toronto, Sudbury, Thunder Bay and Calgary.

These pilot centres will help women prepare for and find suitable employment by providing them with information and counselling on a wide range of occupations and the services available to them from CECs.

Operations

The pilot centres will be located within or adjacent to a Canada Employment Centre (CEC) in each city and will be staffed by specially trained counsellors. In both group and individual counselling sessions such aids as PLACE, CHOICES, the Index to Canadian Occupations, the General Aptitude Test Battery and Creative Job Search Techniques will be used to give each participant maximum benefit of CEC services.

Clients deemed to be job ready will be counselled on how to use the regular services of the CEC and the Job Information Centre. While job referral and placement will remain the responsibility of the regular CECs, counsellors in the pilot centres will have the authority to refer clients to training or other CEIC programs.

Target Population

The pilot centres will be aimed at women who are:

- a) re-entering the labour market;
- b) entering the labour market for the first time;
- c) seeking employment or training in non-traditional occupations; or
- d) considering career changes.

Since these groups generally have the most difficulty finding satisfactory employment, they are the top priority in the new counselling centres.

Locations

Locations for the new centres were chosen to enable various concepts to be tested in different kinds of labour markets. Regional occupational shortages, particular local hiring problems, the female participation rate, the wage gap between men and women and the skills available in the female labour pool were taken into account. Efforts will be made to associate the centres with post-secondary institutions offering complementary women's counselling services.

Evaluation

The success of the resource centres will be measured, in part, by the number of women served. A survey will be conducted prior to implementation and six to 12 months later to find out whether sample clients found the service helpful, the length of time it took them to find jobs and the length of time they remained in the same type of employment. By comparing the results achieved by the various pilot centres, the CEIC will be able to determine which approach and mix of services is the most successful. This form of experimentation and evaluation will minimize the risk and cost of implementing such a program on a national scale and will avoid the necessity of making sweeping changes at a later date.



Minister
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For Release

Pour publication

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June 8, 1981
81-24

Date
Sujet



The Minister of Employment and Immigration, Lloyd Axworthy, today proclaimed June 7 to 13 as National Hire-A-Student Week in Canada.

To mark the official start of the campaign, the Minister presented an Award of Merit certificate to Bruce Lindsay, co-owner with Tim Hern of Community Recreation Services, in recognition of the firm's outstanding efforts in hiring students.

"Over a million students will be looking for work this summer, not only to help pay their school costs but to gain marketable work experience," Mr. Axworthy said. "They will be looking to our more than 400 Canada Employment Centres for Students to help them find jobs.

"Canadians should be proud of the Student Employment Centres. The peer group service that the Centres provide represents a unique solution to the problems of student employment," Mr. Axworthy said. "But the success of the Centres depends on the support of employers like Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Hern.

This presentation marks the first in a number of awards that will be made as a token of our appreciation to those employers whose active participation has made the program the success it is."

Community Recreation Services is a two-prong company providing leisure services to sports and recreation organizations, to high-rises, to employers and to conventions, as well as providing sports and recreation equipment sales and installations. Lindsay and Hern started their company five years ago with \$57 dollars. Now they have a full-time staff of seven people and hire 40 to 50 students a year, recruited, mainly, through the Canada Employment Centres for Students.

The Student Centres, staffed by senior students and recent post-secondary graduates, last year made more than 200,000 employer visits and helped find more than 300,000 jobs for students, including over 75,000 casual jobs ranging from household repairs to pet-sitting.

The presentation was made in Ottawa at the 35th Annual Meeting of the University and College Placement Association.



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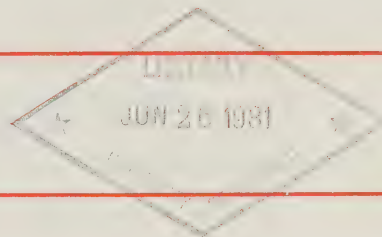
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Subject

June 15, 1981
81-25

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced that an additional \$4.3-million has been approved to assist Indochinese refugees to become fully participating members of Canadian society as quickly as possible. The funds will assist the 60,000 Indochinese refugees now in Canada and the 10,000 expected in 1981.

Of the total announced today, \$3.37-million is allocated to the Adjustment Assistance Program to fulfill the basic needs of newly-arrived refugees until their incomes can do this.

The remaining \$927,000 will fund the activities of various voluntary community organizations, contracted by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, to provide such services as reception, information, referral, translation, interpretation, orientation and counselling under the Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program (ISAP). Over 120 voluntary organizations are currently under contract to provide such community-based settlement services.

"We will be looking at funding new initiatives as well as reviewing existing contracts under this particular program," said Mr. Axworthy.

During the 1981-82 fiscal year, \$8.86-million for the Adjustment Assistance Program and \$1.67-million for the Immigrant Settlement and Adaptation Program have already been approved. Mr. Axworthy noted that the additional funding now allocated to refugee settlement will free funds for adaptation and settlement programs serving other groups of new Canadians.

Under the Indochinese Refugee Settlement Grants Program, which began in February 1980 and ended in March 1981, voluntary organizations across Canada were issued grants totalling \$710,000. Modifications are being made to the ISAP to enable continuing support for the kinds of initiatives previously funded under the Indochinese Refugee Settlement Grants Program.

For further information contact: Len Westerberg
(613) 994-4015



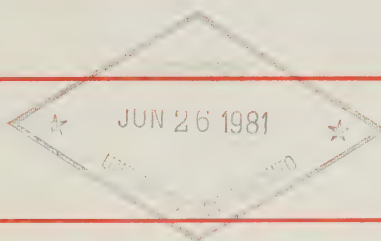
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Date
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1e 18 juin 1981
81-26

Honourable Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Employment and Immigration and Minister of State responsible for the Status of Women, announces the appointment of Pat Preston as his Press Secretary.

Preston, a Ryerson journalism graduate who also attended Simon Fraser University, was a reporter with the Calgary Herald and New Westminster Columbia. Prior to joining the Minister's staff, she taught journalism in Calgary, Alberta -- first at the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology and then at Mount Royal College.

Media inquiries should be directed to Preston in the Minister's office in the East Block, 994-2482.



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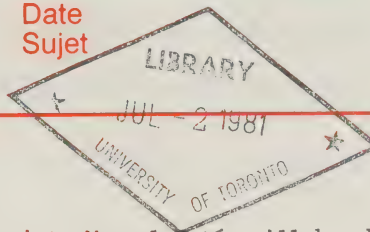
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For Release

Pour publication

June 22, 1981
81-27

Date
Sujet



OTTAWA - A consulting economist, Marcel Côté, will be chairman of the Tracy/Sorel Community Adjustment Committee (CAC) being organized under the new Special Industry and Labour Adjustment Program (SILAP), Privy Council President Yvon Pinard announced today.

Mr. Pinard, Member of Parliament for Drummond, made the announcement on behalf of Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy. Mr. Axworthy's department, along with the departments of Industry, Trade and Commerce and Labour, are responsible for implementing the \$350 million, three-year program.

Tracy/Sorel, with a depressed shipbuilding industry, is one of four Canadian communities designated by the federal government to receive special assistance because of recent severe industrial dislocation. The SILAP program offers a wide range of assistance to workers and firms in designated communities and industries to help them adjust to the problems of high local unemployment.

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Mr. Côté will lead a committee of local business, labour and government representatives to provide advice about local economic and social redevelopment. He has already participated in a 1980 development study of the region. Before starting a consulting firm, he was a professor at the University of Quebec and the University of Sherbrooke.



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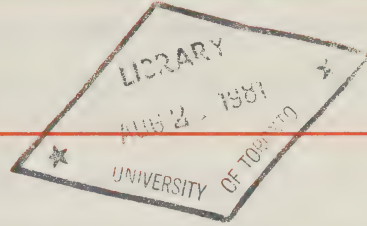
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Pour publication

Subject

June 25, 1981
81-28

Date
Sujet



OTTAWA - Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today joined with Kenneth H. Miller, President and J.L. Reade, Executive Vice-President of the Canadian Foundry Association (CFA), in signing a national manpower planning agreement in Toronto.

The agreement between the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Association, which has a membership of about 90 foundries, will benefit, in particular, many small- and medium-sized firms in the industry which employs some 30,000 Canadians.

"We believe manpower planning can benefit smaller firms as well as large corporations," Mr. Axworthy said. "This agreement can create new opportunities, especially for women and minorities through progressive human resources planning."

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"The industry is undergoing significant changes in technology," Mr. Miller said. "Our recent manpower survey shows a continuing need for skilled personnel in all areas." The CEIC cooperated in developing the survey which was a joint effort of the CFA, the American Foundrymen's Society, the Non-Ferrous Founders' Society, the Canadian Copper and Brass Development Association and l'Association des Fondateurs du Québec Inc.

This agreement is an expansion of a major national manpower planning initiative, which has already resulted in agreements this year between Employment and Immigration Canada and associations representing the mining, coal, shipbuilding and repair, and air industries.

The agreements set out a framework for industry-government cooperation in identifying future manpower requirements, and applying government and private training programs to fill labour demands.

The industry, with foundries in all provinces, provides a wide variety of ferrous and non-ferrous castings to practically all other industrial sectors, both in the domestic and export markets.

Mr. Axworthy was in Toronto to attend a manpower planning conference with Ontario provincial and private industry representatives.

Background - Manpower Planning

Manpower planning agreements are being signed by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and several major industry associations this year. These agreements represent a new approach to solving a long-term problem - reducing imbalances in labour market supply and demand which result in manpower shortages and high unemployment at the same time.

The agreements with the mining, air, shipbuilding and ship repair industries (and others to be signed soon) are manifestations of corporate endeavours by industry, labour and government to redress nationally recognized manpower imbalances of skilled, technical and professional workers. These imbalances stem from increased demands for workers due to expansion and new major projects in industries such as: energy, mining and construction.

The solution is planning, either on a company, industry-wide or skills basis. By looking ahead, managers can forecast their expected manpower requirements, design and implement training and apprenticeship programs. At the same time, many of the unemployed and underemployed in Canada can benefit by the planning, being enabled to take advantage of the resulting training and job opportunities. If companies do not plan, they run the risk of lost contracts due to lack of workers. Increasingly, manpower planning has become vital in the corporate strategy for growth.

The national manpower planning agreements - believed to be the first of their kind in the world - have set a framework for cooperation among government, industry and labour. These agreements provide for joint surveys of manpower requirements and for encouraging worker mobility between jobs. Industry benefits from key CEIC services, particularly the Canada Manpower Industrial Training Program (CMITP) and Critical Trades Skills Training (CTST). These programs reimburse participating firms for instruction costs and a generous part of employees' wages while they are undergoing training. They are backed up by the Commission's placement and guidance services.

The agreements signed so far cover industries employing 175,000 workers. The planning forecasts vary with the industry concerned. Already, however, benefits are beginning to reach employees seeking stable and satisfying work and companies in search of qualified employees.

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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81-29Date
Sujet

AUG 21 1981

"The new film "Moving Mountains" represents a milestone in our efforts to end job stereotyping," Employment Minister Lloyd Axworthy said today.

The film, being screened today in Ottawa for an invited audience of about 200, tells the story of the coal mining women in Elkford, British Columbia. The half-hour documentary, produced by independent Toronto film-maker Laura Sky, shows women doing such jobs as wheeling giant earth movers, serving in the front lines of crews setting explosives and driving huge dump trucks. Previously all such jobs have been traditionally held by men.

Today's screening is being sponsored by Mr. Axworthy, Minister of State for Mines Judy Erola and Labour Minister Gerald Regan.

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"I believe this film should be seen by as many people as possible so that everyone will realize there are few, if any, jobs that women, given the chance, cannot do," Mr. Axworthy said. "The mining industry is a particularly appropriate subject because for generations it has been considered a male bastion. I therefore decided that the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission which is responsible for ensuring that women are encouraged to enter non-traditional jobs should assist in promoting the film."

Mr. Axworthy said he has instructed his department to pay \$20,000 to purchase and distribute prints of the film which will be available free through the National Film Board's film libraries across Canada. "This will ensure that the film is readily available to any centre in Canada," he noted.

Mr. Axworthy said the film demonstrates that women entering non-traditional jobs must still be prepared to face social prejudices which, as the film shows, can be overcome.

The film was made with grants from the United Steelworkers of America, the Canadian Labour Congress, the Women's Bureau of Labour Canada and the Ontario Arts Council.



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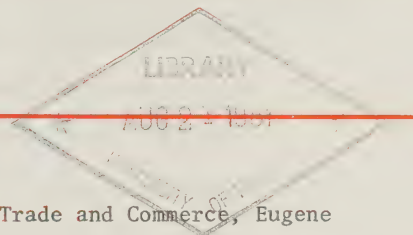
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June 30, 1981
81-30

Date
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Herb Gray, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Eugene Whelan, Minister of Agriculture and Mark MacGuigan, Minister of External Affairs, announced on behalf of Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy a federal commitment of more than \$1 million to fund seven Windsor area direct job creation projects.

The projects are the first to be funded under the \$5 million direct job creation element of the \$350 million, three-year Special Industry and Labour Adjustment Program (SILAP) announced in January.

The projects will employ unemployed auto workers who have either exhausted or are projected as likely to exhaust their unemployment insurance benefits in the near future.

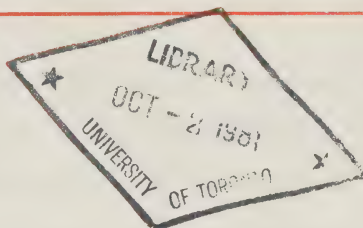
The Windsor area is one of four designated to benefit from the direct job creation element of SILAP. The others are Tracy/Sorel and Port Cartier/Sept-Iles in Québec, and Sydney, Nova Scotia.

The Windsor projects are expected to create 4,357 weeks of work in 120 jobs with a total federal contribution of \$1,002,260. The projects, recommended by the Windsor SILAP Community Adjustment Committee, are: Windsor Works Phase III (Jewish Community Centre), 32 jobs, \$394,600; YMCA Information Service, 6 jobs, \$48,164; Essex Region Woodlot Management and Environmental Enhancement Project, 16 jobs, \$102,772; Canada Helps II (Essex and District Social Planning Council Inc.), 10 jobs, \$112,974; Can Toil (C.U.E. Youth Into Functional Leisure Systems Inc.), 18 jobs, \$191,330; Operation Identification (Police Forces of Amherstburg, Essex, St. Clair Beach and Sandwich West), 28 jobs, \$78,272; Repair Homes-Employ People (Windsor Coalition for Development), 10 jobs, \$74,148.

Minister
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For Release

Pour publication

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SujetJuly 7, 1981
81-31REPORTS OF TASK FORCES TABLED

A continually changing labour market will present challenges for Canada in the coming decade. More women will enter the work force and the number of young workers will decline. The Western provinces will assume an even greater role in Canada's industrial development. The structure of jobs will change sharply as new growth industries emerge and new technology makes old jobs obsolete.

This changing labour landscape presents great challenges for Canadian workers and employers to seize the new opportunities in the 80s. These changes and their implications for government policies are examined in two reports tabled today in the House of Commons by Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Employment and Immigration. These documents, "Labour Market Development in the 1980s" and "Unemployment Insurance in the 1980s" were prepared as a basis for wide-ranging consultations with provincial governments and the private sector.

"The Task Forces have laid out the changing problems and conditions we will face in the 1980s," said Mr. Axworthy. "The question Canadians now have to answer for themselves is: Are we ready to change?"

The need for change is reflected in a number of facts:

- The growth in the labour force will slow down significantly in the next decade. By 1990 the labour force will be growing at only half the rate at which it grew in the 1970s. There will be an actual decline of 100,000 in the number of workers in the 18-24 age group. Of the 2.6 million people added to the work force in the next 10 years, 1.7 million, over two thirds, will be adult women. The Native working age population will grow almost four times as fast as that for Canada as a whole; in some prairie cities Natives will constitute 30 percent of total labour force growth.
- There will be 2.8 million new jobs created in Canada in the 1980s. Many of these jobs will be in highly-skilled blue collar occupations or in high technology fields, including communications and computer technology.

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- The greatest area of growth in labour demand will be in the three western-most provinces: British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Although moderate increases in growth are predicted for most metropolitan labour markets, throughout Canada, very slow growth is expected in non-metropolitan areas of Eastern Canada.

The Task Force on Labour Market Development has proposed a number of broad policy directions for the 1980s. These include:

- Greater emphasis in post-secondary training on technological, engineering, science, and business and technological training, coupled with incentives to industry to provide more and better trades training.
- The introduction of various measures, including special training, wage subsidies and progressive employment practices, to facilitate the entry and advancement of women, Native people and disabled persons in productive jobs.
- A fundamental change in job-creation programs in areas of high unemployment, with the emphasis on longer term community-based economic development. A new organization, the Canada Opportunity Development Corporation, would coordinate local Corporations which would be responsible for identifying local resources and developing comprehensive plans for their development.

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- Reduction in government support for declining industries -- in particular tariffs, quotas, tax incentives and loan guarantees -- and increased use of employment-related cash grants to employers.
- Improved labour market intelligence and placement services.
- Increased emphasis on assistance to workers to move from declining industries to growth industries.

Training for the 80s

Many of the new jobs which will emerge in the 1980s will require skilled and highly qualified workers not now being produced in Canada in adequate numbers. Moreover, the decline in the numbers of youth entering the labour force means that more emphasis will have to be put on the retraining and upgrading of mature workers.

The report warns that unless there are changes in Canada's college and university training system, Canada will face shortages of engineers, scientists, technologists, technicians and business specialists while producing surpluses of people trained in arts, social science and education. To encourage universities and colleges to offer more training in high demand disciplines, the Labour Market Development Task Force recommends significant changes in the structure of public funding for post-secondary education and increased incentives for employers to become involved in special training programs at post-secondary institutions.

At the same time, the report says, the public sector should redirect some funds from post-secondary training to the training of highly skilled tradespeople for industry in order to head off impending severe shortages of some types of skilled workers.

The report also recommends a sharp redirection of training sponsored by Employment and Immigration. More emphasis should be put on higher skills training and on the upgrading of skills of mature workers. Reduced emphasis should be placed on basic and low level training, but the disadvantaged should be given wage subsidies to help them find productive jobs. In many cases, the best training for a job is a job.

"Canada is already facing a crisis over skilled workers", said Mr. Axworthy. "It will be largely among the ranks of women workers that we will find the new recruits. Economic and technological pressures will force us to do this. The only question is how long the process will take for women to move into all skill areas. If we want to stay competitive as a country in world markets, we need improvements that will change the way that Canadian women are trained, hired, paid and promoted in every sector of the national economy."

These changes can be brought about in two ways, states the report. It recommends better pre-employment counselling and wage subsidies for women entering or re-entering the work force. It also suggests a

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program to encourage progressive employment practices to ensure that women achieve better access to jobs, training and promotions. Similar recommendations are made to ensure greater participation by Native people and the disabled.

Matching people and jobs

With rapid changes expected in the labour market, the Task Force proposes that the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission become a clearing house for employment information. The report urges rapid expansion of the automated job order system currently being installed in some Canada Employment Centres, and better use of the system to match workers with available jobs.

The expected economic growth in the western provinces will create a demand for workers in that region and the report recognizes that the current high levels of westward migration will continue through most of the decade. The report recommends additional assistance for workers moving from one region to another for employment. The Task Force recommends grants or tax concessions for workers who move temporarily to fill a sudden demand for skilled labour in a boom region.

Government incentives for employers came under scrutiny. The report takes a hard look at aid for declining industries and government-supported projects which create only short-term opportunities. It concludes that both types of aid should be reduced in favour of increased adjustment assistance for workers.

Unemployment Insurance

The Task Force Report on Unemployment Insurance recommends extensive changes in the current UI program -- changes designed to simplify the system greatly, improve service to the public, facilitate labour market operations and reduce program cost.

The proposals for revamping the UI program would extend program coverage to more part-time workers and would provide more equitable treatment of individuals. They would remove a number of complicated rules that now govern entrance requirements, benefit duration, the treatment of earnings received on separation from employment and the payment of sickness and maternity benefits. The proposals would also extend maternity benefits to adoptive parents who are required to leave the labour force temporarily to care for a new child.

The report proposes a streamlined structure of entrance requirements and benefit entitlements, which would continue to recognize that the requirement for income protection between jobs varies among regions. The new structure has also been designed to facilitate labour market operations, by increasing moderately the amount of time a person must work before becoming eligible for UI benefits. There would also be stiffer penalties for workers who quit their jobs without just cause or who are fired for misconduct.

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The report notes, however, that even a greatly improved UI program will not, on its own, be enough to address the sources of employment problems in high unemployment areas. The report suggests that governments give serious consideration to increasing in those areas the emphasis on policies designed to create stable long-term employment.

"The Task Forces' reports herald changes in the Canadian economy and in the government policies available to cope with those changes," said Mr. Axworthy. "Their message is clear: Canadians must adapt to new ideas if they are to enjoy continued prosperity in the next decade."

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news release communiqué

July 7, 1981

HIGHLIGHTS OF LABOUR MARKET TASK FORCE REPORT

Following are highlights from the Labour Market Development Task Force report tabled in the House of Commons:

The growth of the labour force will slow down in the 1980s but the greatest proportion of those entering the work force -- two thirds -- will be adult women. The report recommends programs to help them enter and advance in the work force. Similar programs are recommended for Native people -- who are expected to make up 20 per cent of the labour force growth in the Prairies -- and for the handicapped.

The composition of demand for labour will change dramatically in the 1980s. Strong employment growth will occur in the primary industries, high technology manufacturing, and the business service sectors. There will be a sharp slowdown in the rate of employment growth in government and personal services and in clerical occupations.

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- Under the present system, the report notes, Canada's post-secondary education system will produce a net surplus of graduates in the 1980s but there will be a shortage in critical areas. The report recommends a shift in government funding to stimulate expansion of engineering, science, technological and business training, and to increase the number of highly skilled tradespeople.
- Lower level skill development programs under the Canada Manpower Training Program should be gradually reduced and replaced with programs which emphasize training for more highly-skilled positions. The report also recommends government wage subsidies to encourage industry to provide jobs and training for disadvantaged workers.
- The Task Force predicts continued growth in demand for labour in the three Western provinces, moderate demand in the metropolitan centres in the rest of Canada but relatively weak demand in many non-metropolitan markets in central and eastern Canada.

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- Community-based development programs are recommended for areas of chronically high unemployment. A new organization, the Canada Opportunity Development Corporation, would coordinate local groups who would be responsible for identifying local resources and developing comprehensive plans for their development.
- The report urges that some types of government support for declining industries -- in particular tariffs, quotas, tax incentives and loan guarantees -- be reduced, and that increased use be made of employment-related cash grants to employers.
- The report recommends stepped-up labour market intelligence and placement services.



news release communiqué

July 7, 1981

HIGHLIGHTS OF UI TASK FORCE REPORT

Following are the highlights of the report of the Unemployment Insurance Task Force tabled in the House of Commons:

- The report proposes that coverage under unemployment insurance, now based on minimum hours of work or salary, be extended to a number of workers not currently protected by making all dollars earned insurable.
- The report suggests that restrictions covering maternity benefits be dropped. This includes restrictions on when benefits can be drawn and the so-called "magic 10" rule, which currently requires a woman to have at least 10 weeks of insurable employment between the 31st and 50th weeks before birth. The Task Force also recommends that maternity benefits be extended to adoptive parents who are required to leave the work force temporarily to care for a new child.

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- The report recommends that UI's income protection role be strengthened by revising the formula for computing maximum insurable earnings. The present formula is based on an eight-year average; the report suggests a three-year average which would be more responsive to rising wages.
- The report suggests that sickness benefits, currently restricted to the first 25 weeks of benefits, should be payable at any time in the benefit period.
- Under present UI regulations, payments received by a claimant on separation (like vacation pay) may have different effects on the timing or the amount of benefit. Since these regulations are complicated and inequitable, the report proposes that all payments on separation be ignored for benefit purposes.
- To encourage unemployed workers to search for new jobs, the Task Force recommends that the period of unemployment benefits be moderately shortened. In areas of high unemployment, however, workers with a minimum of 15 weeks of work would still be entitled to 35 weeks of benefits, providing an annual income flow.

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- To simplify the program and make it more equitable, it is proposed that the special entrance requirements for new entrants, repeaters and people seeking special benefits for maternity and sickness be abolished. (The program now demands higher entrance requirements of up to 20 weeks in these cases.)
- Under the present system, those who do not need to meet special requirements may claim unemployment benefits after working for 10 to 14 weeks, depending on regional unemployment rates. The report recommends that the eligibility period be raised to 15-20 weeks and that regional variations be maintained.
- Stronger penalties are recommended for those who quit their jobs without just cause, are fired for misconduct or refuse suitable employment. Claimants could be disqualified for up to 12 weeks, double the present penalty.

The Task Force suggests that greater efforts are required to find more effective ways to deal with problems of chronic high unemployment. The report proposes that, in areas faced with these problems, greater emphasis be placed on measures designed to stimulate stable, long-term employment.



Minister
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For Release

Pour publication

Subject

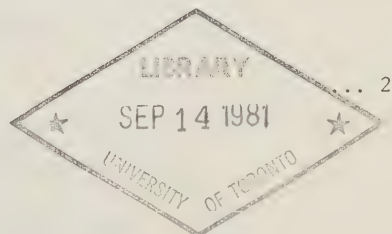
July 2, 1981
81-32

Date
Sujet

A one-year extension to the Adult Occupational Training Agreement, designed to improve the skills of workers in Manitoba, has been signed by Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Manitoba's Labour and Manpower Minister Ken MacMaster.

Under the extension, effective April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission will contribute \$22,897,000 towards institutional training courses given in the province's community colleges and other training centres and industrial training carried out by employers.

In addition, training allowances will be made available by Canada Employment Centres to individuals who are accepted for programs covered under the extended agreement but who are not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.



Although industrial training is mainly a company responsibility, the Commission may negotiate contracts with employers who provide training that will help alleviate skill shortages.

Both Mr. Axworthy and Mr. MacMaster emphasized the need for flexible training programs which would respond directly to the requirements of employers and workers. The ministers agreed innovative training projects should continue to be launched as needs for particular skills become apparent.

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Minister
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July 9, 1981
81-33

Date
Sujet

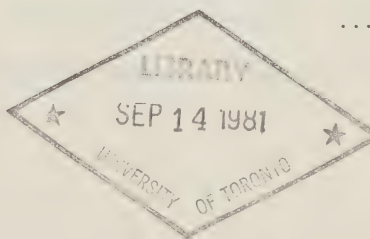
A one-year extension to the Adult Occupational Training Agreement, designed to improve the skills of workers in Saskatchewan, has been signed by Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Saskatchewan's Minister of Education and Continuing Education Douglas McArthur.

Under the extension, from April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) will contribute \$14.5 million toward institutional training courses given in the province's community colleges and technical institutes.

In addition, training allowances will be made available to individuals who are accepted for programs covered under the extended agreement but who are not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.

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The CEIC will also contribute \$9.5 million to industrial skills training, which is an employer-centred approach to training Saskatchewan's workforce.



Minister
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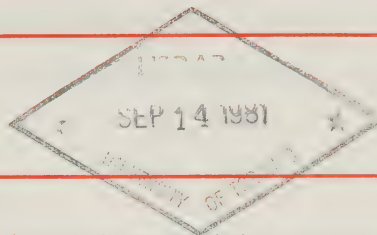
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Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

July 13, 1981
81-34

Date
Sujet



A one-year extension to the Adult Occupational Training Agreement, designed to improve the skills of workers in Nova Scotia, has been signed by federal Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Nova Scotia's Education Minister Terrence Donahoe.

Under the extension, effective April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) will contribute \$16 million to purchase training courses for about 9,000 adults in more than 40 provincial training institutions.

In addition, training allowances will be made available to individuals who are accepted for programs covered under the extended agreement but who are not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.

The agreement also provides almost \$6 million to support training courses conducted by employers. Although industrial training is mainly a company responsibility, the CEIC may negotiate contracts with employers who provide training that will help alleviate skill shortages. It is expected that some 4,360 workers will be trained by employers using this assistance.

Both Mr. Axworthy and Mr. Donahoe emphasized the need for flexible training programs which will respond directly to the requirements of employers and workers. The ministers agreed innovative training projects should continue to be launched as needs for particular skills become apparent.

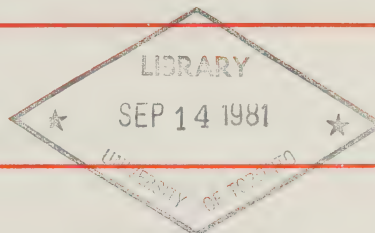
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Sasha von Hausen

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For Release

Pour publication

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bjectJuly 16, 1981
81-35Date
Sujet

A one-year extension to the Adult Occupational Agreement, designed to improve the skills of workers in Prince Edward Island, has been signed by Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and P.E.I.'s Minister of Labour Leo Rossiter.

Under the extension, effective April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) will contribute \$4.1 million to purchase training courses for about 2,100 adults in P.E.I.'s training institutions.

In addition, training allowances will be made available to individuals who are accepted for programs covered under the extended agreement but who are not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.

The agreement also provides \$1.1 million to support training courses conducted by employers. Although industrial training is mainly a

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company responsibility, the CEIC, through its Canada Employment Centres, may negotiate contracts with employers who provide training that will help alleviate skill shortages. It is expected that some 1,000 workers will be trained by employers using this assistance.

Both Mr. Axworthy and Mr. Rossiter emphasized the need for flexible training programs which will respond directly to the skill requirements of the labour market.

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July 20, 1981
81-36

Date
Sujet

A one-year extension to the Adult Occupational Training Agreement, designed to improve the skills of workers in the Northwest Territories, has been signed by Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Commissioner of the Northwest Territories John Parker.

Under the extension, effective April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) will contribute some \$2,084,000 towards institutional training courses given through public and private training institutions in the territories. Another \$875,000 will go to employers for industrial skills training.

"In addition, training allowances will be made available to individuals who are accepted for the courses but who are not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits," said Mr. Axworthy.

Details of training programs for the NWT will be worked out by officials of the Department of Education and the CEIC.

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A portion of the funding will be used to train people who have found it difficult to find and keep a job. In this way, they will be able to take advantage of northern employment opportunities. As the training programs develop, the needs of women, Native people and the physically and mentally handicapped will receive special attention.

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Sasha von Hausen



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For Release

Pour publication

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July 27, 1981
81-39

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced the federal government expects that by the end of the summer it will have created 49,000 jobs for students who intend to return to school this fall.

The government has earmarked \$100 million to create worthwhile jobs for students, Mr. Axworthy said.

Of this total, \$76.7 million has been distributed through the Community Projects and Federal Projects Streams of SUMMER CANADA '81.

The Community Projects Stream pays a contribution towards wages and overhead costs for projects sponsored by community groups. Funds are distributed to federal constituencies on the basis of student unemployment data.

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Some 5,675 projects have been approved, covering a wide range of activities in the areas of parks, recreation and day camp services; health and social services; energy conservation, renewable resources and environment; tourism, artistic and cultural development.

The Community Projects Stream will create approximately 26,000 student jobs. Students are hired through the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission's Canada Employment Centres for Students network.

In addition, 6,487 student jobs were created under the Federal Projects Stream of SUMMER CANADA '81, in projects sponsored through federal departments and agencies. Of that number, 2,062 summer internships were created in 20 federal departments and agencies through the Public Service Employment Component. These are jobs of a technical, scientific or specialist nature relating to the students' courses of study.

About another 16,500 jobs will be provided through the Department of National Defence Cadet and Reserve Training Programs, the RCMP Special Supernumerary Constables Program, and the Canada Employment Centres for Students, and its Native Internship component.



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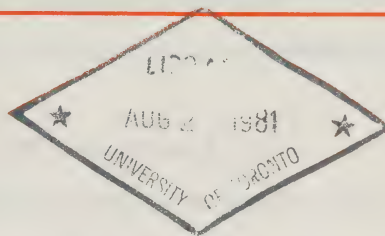
Government
Publications

For Release

Pour publication

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subject July 31, 1981
81-40

Date
Sujet



Dauphin, Man. - Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced in a speech to the National Ukrainian Festival in Dauphin, Manitoba, that he and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Dr. Mark MacGuigan, have agreed that Canada will increase its intake of Eastern European refugees by admitting a further 1,000 refugees from camps in Austria. Canada will also increase by up to 200 the number of African refugees to be admitted in 1981.

The refugee situation in Austria to which Canada is responding is a reflection of the climate of uncertainty in Eastern Europe. The present outflow of refugees, mainly from Poland, has increased significantly and is well above levels of the past few years. This is causing difficulties for Austria, where the majority of Polish refugees have been given asylum. The camps are now seriously overcrowded and conditions are deteriorating.

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Mr. Axworthy noted that the response to the plight of the refugees in Austria reflects Canada's traditional humanitarian policy towards refugees in general, including Eastern European refugees. Canada's action is intended to alleviate the burden on Austria which continues to play a particularly important and generous role as a country of first asylum. The 1,000 refugees will be selected by a special task force which is expected to begin work in September.

Mr. Axworthy said that Canada's willingness to accept additional African refugees reflects a further development of Canada's humanitarian response to the African refugee situation, although this is a situation which involves a limited demand for resettlement outside the African continent.

Dr. MacGuigan recently pledged \$22.4 million to international humanitarian relief efforts for five million refugees in Africa, and to assist African countries on projects designed to provide integration of the refugees in the countries of first asylum where they are able to remain. Resettlement in Canada is sought by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a relatively small number of refugees who cannot for one reason or another be accommodated in the country of first asylum.

Under its 1981 Refugee Plan, Canada undertook to bring 4,000 refugees and self-exiled persons from Eastern Europe and 200 refugees from Africa as part of its global program to resettle up to 16,000 refugees from

all parts of the world. The global plan includes within the 16,000 a reserve of 2,500 to be used for unforeseen emergencies. It is from this reserve that the additional allotments of 1,000 persons for Eastern Europe and 200 persons for Africa will now be taken.

Mr. Axworthy recalled that the Canadian government's planned refugee intake for 1981, as he had announced last November, had been as follows:

Indochina	-	8,000
Eastern Europe	-	4,000
Latin America and Caribbean	-	1,000
Africa	-	200
Other World Areas	-	300
Contingency Reserve	-	2,500
Total Planned Intake	-	<u>16,000</u>

These figures do not include those refugees sponsored by private Canadian groups, their admission being additional to planned government intake.

For further information : Pat Preston, Minister's office, (819) 994-2482
Len Westerberg, Public Affairs, (819) 994-4015



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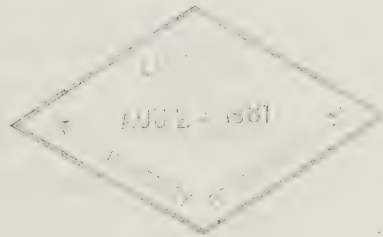
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Date July 30, 1981
Sujet 81-41

The Canada-Quebec Adult Occupational Training Agreement will be extended to March 31, 1982, following an agreement concluded recently between the federal Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and the Quebec Minister of Labour, Manpower and Income Security Pierre Marois.

Under the extension, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) has agreed to allocate \$133,014,000 to Quebec for the purchase of institutional and apprenticeship training courses and \$562,000 for the training of Native people. In addition, \$29,846,000 will help Quebec employers provide on-the-job training.

The CEIC will also provide training allowances and U.I. benefits of nearly \$66 million to people on federally-sponsored training courses.



Mr. Axworthy emphasized that the CEIC's financial contribution to adult training would be used according to priorities set by the Canada-Quebec Joint Manpower Needs Committee.

He pointed out the Canada Manpower Training Program (CMTP) is aimed at preparing people for occupations that are in demand. He said special attention was being given to training women, the handicapped and Native people.

Basically, CMTP is designed to help adults acquire the skills and knowledge needed for jobs that are steadier, more satisfying and better paid, and to supply Canadian employers with the skilled workers they need.

For information: (819) 994-6409

Sasha von Hausen



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
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For Release

Pour publication

Date
Subject July 31, 1981
81-42

Date
Sujet

Roméo LeBlanc, New Brunswick Minister in the Federal Cabinet, announced today on behalf of Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy that \$150,000 has been made available to fund Canada Community Development projects in the neighbouring communities of McAdam and St. Croix, New Brunswick.

Closure of the St. Croix Plywood Mill, owned by Georgia Pacific, in April, resulted in layoffs for about 250 workers. In May, a major McAdam employer, Canadian Pacific Railway, reduced its staff from 96 to 40.

The federal government will continue to monitor employment developments in McAdam and St. Croix.

"We are working closely with the provincial and municipal governments in seeking ways to assist these communities to overcome their economic setbacks," Mr. LeBlanc said.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

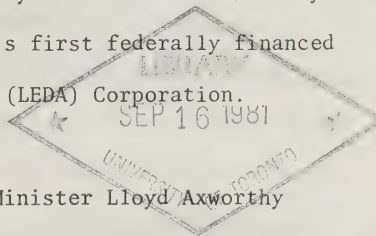
Pour publication

ate
subject

August 20, 1981
81-44

Date
Sujet

The Northern Ontario community of Kirkland Lake today received approval to establish Canada's first federally financed Local Economic Development Assistance (LEDA) Corporation.



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Department of Regional Economic Expansion Minister Pierre De Bané in a joint announcement expressed confidence that the KLEDA Corporation, as it will be known, would play a major role in the development of local business and the expansion of local employment opportunities.

"Mr. De Bané and I were very impressed with the excellent work of the Kirkland Lake Economic Development Commission in preparing a comprehensive local development plan", Mr. Axworthy said. "We are pleased to be putting in place the beginning of a concept of social enterprise - the federal government helping people to gain local self-sufficiency."

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The Corporation plans to spend up to \$230,000 in the first year of operations and will receive up to \$250,000 a year for the following 2 years through a contract negotiated with the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. Kirkland Lake is one of 13 Canadian communities granted up to \$50,000 last spring to prepare an acceptable operational plan for the area. The other communities are in the process of completing their plans.

Under the LEDA program Kirkland Lake has established a locally owned, locally controlled development corporation which will offer counselling and advisory assistance to area businesses as well as provide direct financial investments in new or expanding businesses that will create jobs.

KLEDA Corporation's objective is "to play a direct and active role in stimulating and maintaining long-term employment in the Kirkland Lake region through local enterprise development."

Overall funding for the experimental federal LEDA program is set at \$3 million for the pilot stage. Response to the experiment could result in expansion of the program to many more communities in Canada.

For further information, contact:

Pat Preston - (819) 994-2482
Bob Burgess - (819) 994-6902

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
SubjectAugust 26, 1981
81-45Date
Sujet

Nine prominent Canadians, drawn from business, education, labour and community organizations, have been named to the Canada Employment and Immigration Advisory Council, Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today.

Thomas S. Sosa, vice-president of administration at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, will head the council, formed in 1979 to provide independent advice to the Minister. Members are appointed by Cabinet after consultation with worker, employer and other organizations. The Council has its own staff and operating funds and operates separately from Employment and Immigration Canada.

"The task force reports recently released by Employment and Immigration Canada highlight the major demographic and technological changes and unprecedented challenges we face over the next decade. Policies in the areas of labour market development, unemployment insurance and immigration will play a crucial role in developing Canada's potential and I welcome the advice of the Council in these areas," said Mr. Axworthy.

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In addition to Mr. Sosa, other new Council members are:

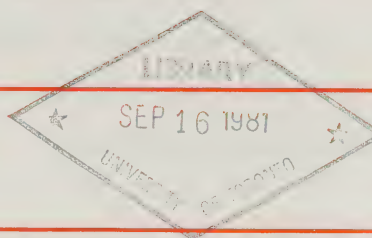
- H. Clive Chalkley, corporate vice-president for human resources and aviation, Nova, an Alberta Corporation, Calgary.
- Joseph P. Ricciuti, employee benefits consultant and assistant group sales manager, Canada Life Assurance Company, Toronto.
- Francesco (Frank) Fazio, lawyer, Windsor, Ontario.
- Edwin C. Seward, electronics instructor, Newfoundland Department of Education and executive member of the Newfoundland Association of Public Employees, Corner Brook.
- James F. Derksen, national policy co-ordinator, Coalition of Provincial Organizations for the Handicapped, Winnipeg.
- Helen A. Patterson, manager, Project Communications, North East Coal Developments, Vancouver.
- Paul R. McKeown, president, McKeown and Associates, Incorporated Insurance and Financial Planning Consultants, Toronto.
- Anita Ross, branch manager, IBM Canada, Regina.

Together with Albert G. Hearn, a retired labour leader re-appointed to the Council, the new members join current members Mary Eady, Ottawa; R.J. Clifford, Vancouver; Donald Hathaway, Toronto; Vera Jackson, Montreal; Jean-Guy Morin, Quebec City; Jacques Vasseur, Montreal; Les Visosky, Toronto; and Barbara Walker, Halifax.

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

August 31, 1981
81-46Date
Sujet

Edmonton, Alberta - Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced that a new Alberta Native Outreach project, Sagitawah Employment Services, is being funded to provide Native employment services to Whitecourt, Alberta, and surrounding area.

The project, which will receive \$54,980, will employ two people and is to start September 1.

Mr. Axworthy said the employment opportunities available to northern Alberta Native groups participating in Alberta's boom economy should be enhanced by the funding of this project. "This is the kind of community-based project that Native communities have been requesting and which I believe can represent a significant advance in opening new employment opportunities for Native people," he said. "The members of the project board have firm roots in the community, both within Native organizations and in local businesses."

.../2

The Minister added that the project will provide the necessary links between Native people in the Whitecourt area and the many programs and services of Employment and Immigration Canada, such as training programs and employment counselling.

Sagitawah Employment Services continues the work of the Alberta Native Outreach Association in Whitecourt, providing a wide range of Native employment services. The project represents a step forward in implementing a strategy creating a series of new community-based Native Outreach projects.

Of five Alberta communities invited last July to propose community-based Native employment Outreach services, Whitecourt is the first to have a project approved. The other communities are Edmonton, Calgary, High Level and Lac La Biche. Locally based projects are already operating in Lethbridge, Fort McMurray and the Grand Centre/St. Paul areas.

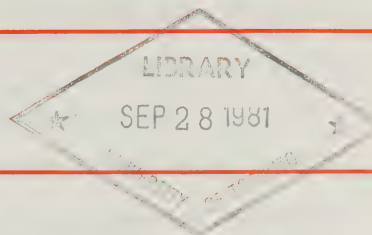
For further information contact: Pat Preston (819) 994-2482

Margaret McLean (819) 994-6810

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

te
bjectSeptember 10, 1981
81-47Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced approval of \$25 million of Special Industrial and Labour Adjustment Program (SILAP) funds for increased Critical Trade Skills Training (CTST) incentives.

The \$25 million will allow for at least 1,000 more men and women to enter into training as machinists, tool and die makers, miners, industrial electricians and sheet metal workers over the next two years.

"The additional funding for CTST is part of our continuing efforts to ensure that Canadians are skilled in those occupations which are and will be in critical demand in the Eighties. I'm happy to report that the temporarily increased employer reimbursements have already begun to stimulate training activity during a slow growth period," said Mr. Axworthy.

The higher level of funding allows for 100 per cent employer reimbursements, during the first year of training, (compared to a previous

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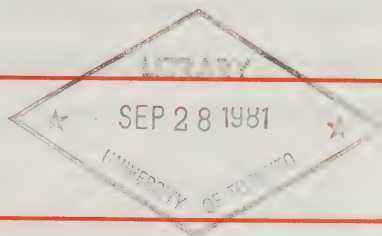
rate of 50 per cent) up to a statutory maximum. The \$25 million will be spent over two fiscal years and will bring total federal spending on CTST to \$39.3 million in fiscal year 1981/82.

The increased incentives for training are one component of a \$350 million federal program to promote industrial restructuring and labour adjustment.

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
subjectSeptember 9, 1981
81 - 48Date
SujetAxworthy Signs Canada-Manitoba Refugee Agreement

WINNIPEG -- Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today signed a five-year federal-provincial agreement to assist refugees with special needs. The agreement has been forwarded to Manitoba Labour and Manpower Minister Ken MacMaster for signature.

Under the terms of the agreement, the federal and provincial governments will jointly work with private groups to provide resettlement assistance for special needs refugees destined to Manitoba - a specific number to be determined each year. The special needs refugees who will benefit from this agreement include handicapped and tubercular persons as well as unaccompanied minors, who would otherwise be considered unsuitable for admission because they require special assistance in becoming successfully self-established.

"This agreement will provide the means to meet the needs of difficult refugee cases more efficiently, and enormously increase our present capacity to adequately help those refugees who happen to be doubly disadvantaged," said Mr. Axworthy.

Canada

Mr. Axworthy added that this being International Year of Disabled Persons, "it is particularly appropriate that we turn our minds to refugees who, like handicapped Canadians, too often are overlooked in regular government programs."

Mr. Axworthy said that the agreement identified the services and resources that both levels of government and private sponsorship groups will contribute in sponsoring special needs refugees. The agreement also draws together various activities currently conducted jointly or separately under a comprehensive new program to be called the Special Program for Assisting Refugees (SPAR).

In making this announcement, Mr. Axworthy noted that last week Newfoundland had reached a similar agreement on a program to assist special needs refugees. The Minister expressed the view that this agreement offered a particularly worthwhile way by which governments and private groups can work together on behalf of disabled refugees, adding that he looked forward to other provincial governments following the lead.

For further information contact: Ron Collett (204) 949-4998
(Minister's office Winnipeg)



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

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For Release

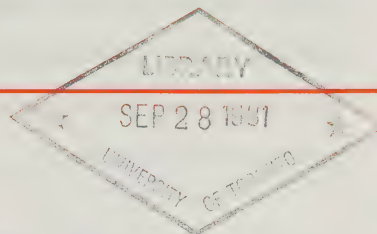
Pour publication

ate
Subject

September 11, 1981

Date
Sujet

81-49



EDMONTON -- Employment and Immigration Minister

Lloyd Axworthy today announced funding for a new community-based Native employment Outreach project in Alberta which is designed to provide links between Native people and the many employment and training opportunities in the province.

The Lac La Biche Regional Employment Association, which will receive \$55,240 in federal Outreach funding, will employ two people to serve the Lac La Biche, Kikino, Caslan, Plamondon, Rich Lake, Eleanor Lake, Owl River/Imperial Mills, Hylo/Venice, Wandering River and Lac La Biche Mission areas. The go-ahead for the Lac La Biche project underlined the fact that there is no plan to terminate Native Outreach services in Alberta. In fact, the plan is to set up a series of community-based projects responsive to locally defined needs and opportunities.

"This project has the same kind of grass-roots community support as the Sagitawah Employment Services project that I announced last month for the Whitecourt area," Mr. Axworthy said. Four other community-based Native Outreach projects have been operating in the province for some time.

The Minister said community-based Native employment Outreach projects have a major role to play in economic development. "Now that there is an energy agreement, employment and training opportunities for people of Native ancestry will continue to be a priority in the development of the mega projects," he said.

Project proposals from Edmonton, Calgary and High Level are expected to complete a service network of nine community-based Native Outreach projects in Alberta.



Minister
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Publications

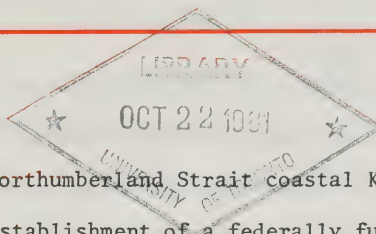
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Pour publication

ate
Subject

September 16, 1981
81-50

Date
Sujet



New Brunswick's Northumberland Strait coastal Kent County today received approval for the establishment of a federally funded Local Economic Development Assistance (LEDA) Corporation. The Corporation will provide counselling and advisory assistance and direct financial investment in new or expanding businesses in the county.

Fisheries and Oceans Minister Romeo Leblanc announced, on behalf of Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Economic Expansion Minister Pierre De Bané, that the new Corporation will receive first-year funding of \$250,000. The Corporation, to be known as ADEL-Kent-LEDA, will be based in Bouctouche and will serve nine communities in the county.

Kent County is one of 13 communities which were granted up to \$50,000 last spring to establish local organizations knowledgeable of economic conditions and prospects in their areas. The Corporations, with LEDA funding are in a position to stimulate the creation of jobs through financial aid to

... 2

new and expanding businesses and by providing counselling and advisory assistance to local entrepreneurs. The Commission Industriel de Kent Inc., sponsored the county's application and has now set up the LEDA Corporation. Chairman of the interim Board of Directors is Willie Robichaud and the Executive Director is Rheal Savoie.

The Corporation's objective is to play an active role in stimulating and maintaining long-term employment in the county. LEDA is an experimental federal government program with overall funding set at \$3 million for the pilot stage.

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
SubjectSeptember 17, 1981
81-51Date
Sujet

OTTAWA - Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced that an additional \$2 million is being made available to extend the services of existing Outreach projects, and to fund new projects for women and disabled persons.

"The demand for increased Outreach services and for the initiation of new projects has been so great this year that the Outreach program's budget has been stretched to the limit," Mr. Axworthy said. "This additional funding will ease this burden somewhat and allow us to expand services in areas with the greatest need."

In announcing the new funding, the Minister said that the employment problems of special needs clients such as women and disabled persons are one of his Commission's main concerns and that services to special needs clients are being assessed as part of a review of all of the Commission's programs. This review is being carried out based on the findings of the recently issued task force report on government policies for the labour market of the '80s.

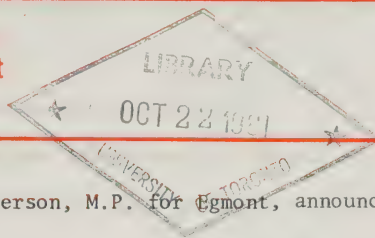
Mr. Axworthy also noted that while Outreach is widely recognized as one of the Commission's most innovative and popular programs, there is a need to improve some aspects of its administration so that program funds are applied to areas of greatest need. In this light, he has requested that evaluations of sample projects serving different target groups be carried out to determine their success in meeting specific employment objectives.

Outreach is a program that extends employment-related services to people who, for one reason or another, are unable to benefit from the services of Canada Employment Centres. Besides women and disabled persons, Outreach target groups include Native people, inmates and ex-inmates and people in remote communities. The original Outreach budget for 1981/82 of \$11 million supported over 200 projects across Canada.

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
subjectSeptember 18, 1981
81-52Date
Sujet

O'LEARY, P.E.I. - George Henderson, M.P. for Egmont, announced today on behalf of Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Economic Expansion Minister Pierre De Bané that West Prince Ventures Limited became Prince Edward Island's first federally funded Local Economic Development Assistance (LEDA) Corporation. An agreement was signed here today between the company and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC).

The Corporation, in its first year, plans to spend up to \$250,000 in stimulating the creation of jobs through financial aid to new and expanding businesses and by providing counselling and advisory assistance to local entrepreneurs.

Blessed with most of the features that have made Prince Edward Island attractive to vacationers, the West Prince area's tourist attractions have not yet been developed or exploited. Besides tourism, the Corporation expects to support business development in small-scale and part-time farming, fishing, processing and manufacturing.

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West Prince is one of 13 Canadian communities which were granted up to \$50,000 last spring to establish local organizations knowledgeable of economic conditions and prospects in their areas. The Corporations have as their objective the stimulation and maintenance of long-term employment.

LEDA is an experimental federal government program administered by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission in cooperation with the Department of Regional Economic Expansion. Overall funding for the pilot stage is \$3 million.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
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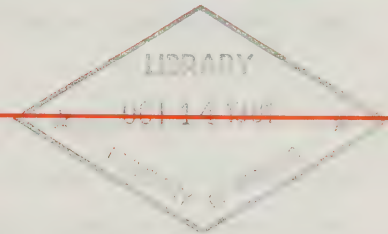
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Pour publication

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Date
Subject

September 22, 1981
81-53

Date
Sujet



A one-year extension to the Adult Occupational Training Agreement, designed to improve the skills of workers in British Columbia, has been signed by federal Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and British Columbia's Education Minister Brian Smith and Labour Minister Jack Heinrich.

Under the extension, effective April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) will contribute almost \$44 million to purchase training courses in provincial training institutions.

In addition, training allowances will be made available to individuals who are accepted for programs covered under the extended agreement but who are not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.

The agreement also provides \$19.2 million to support training courses conducted by employers. Although industrial skills training is mainly a company responsibility, the CEIC may negotiate contracts with employers who provide training that will help alleviate skill shortages.

The ministers emphasized the need for flexible training programs which will respond directly to the skill requirements of employers and workers.

For information: (819) 994-6409

Sasha von Hausen



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

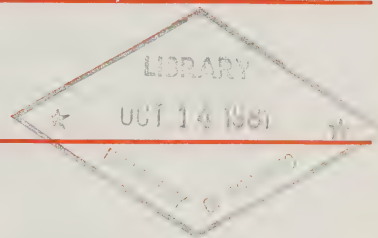
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September 24, 1981
81-54

Date
Sujet



A one-year extension to the Adult Occupational Training Agreement, designed to improve the skills of workers in the Yukon Territory has been signed by Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Commissioner of the Yukon Territory Douglas Bell.

Under the extension, effective April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) will contribute \$1.6 million to purchase training courses in the territory's training centres.

In addition, training allowances will be made available to individuals who are accepted for programs covered under the extended agreement but who are not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.

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The agreement also provides \$635,000 to support training courses conducted by employers. Although industrial skills training is mainly a company responsibility, the CEIC may negotiate contracts with employers who provide training that will help alleviate skill shortages.

Both Mr. Axworthy and Mr. Bell emphasized the need for flexible training programs which will respond directly to the skill requirements of employers and workers. The ministers agreed innovative training projects should continue to be launched as needs for particular skills become apparent.

For information: (819) 994-6409

Sasha von Hausen



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
subject

October 14, 1981
81-55

Date
Sujet

Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Employment and Immigration, announced today that the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission has determined the maximum and minimum insurable earnings figures to be used for calculating Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits and premiums in 1982.

Maximum weekly insurable earnings will increase to \$350 in 1982 from \$315 in 1981. This means that the maximum weekly UI benefit will increase to \$210 from \$189 in 1981.

Mr. Axworthy noted that the *minimum insurability requirement*, measured in dollars, is equal to 20 per cent of the maximum weekly insurable earnings or \$70 a week in 1982. (Workers may also meet this requirement by working a minimum of 15 hours a week.)



UI claimants whose annual income (including UI benefits) exceeds 1.5 times the maximum *yearly* insurable earnings must repay 30 per cent of those UI benefits that make up the excess. For the 1982 tax year, this means that \$27,300 will be the limit above which the repayment formula applies. In 1981, the limit is \$24,570.

"We try to release the maximum and minimum insurable earnings and benefit figures as early as possible each year," said Mr. Axworthy. "This is to give employers enough time to upgrade their registered wage-loss insurance plans to the new maximum weekly benefit of \$210 by the January 15, 1982 deadline."

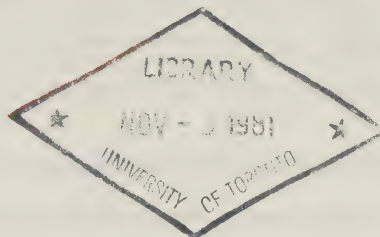
Employers with registered wage-loss insurance plans for their employees can make reduced UI contributions. (They must share this reduction with their workers.) The UI Act requires, among other things, that the maximum benefit levels of their plans at least equal the maximum UI benefit level.

The new figures become effective on January 1, 1982.

For further information: Pat Preston - 994-2482 (Minister's Office)
Les Detre - 994-6489 (Public Affairs)



news release communiqué



October 15, 1981.

81-56

Effective immediately, Indian nationals visiting Canada will have to obtain visas abroad before coming here. This change in Immigration Regulations was announced today by Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan.

"We have withdrawn the visa-exempt privilege formerly accorded to India because of the increasing number of its citizens who have come to Canada pretending to be visitors but fully intending to remain here permanently," said Mr. Axworthy. "Also, in recent months, often on the advice of unscrupulous agents in India, hundreds have arrived here claiming refugee status. This is impeding the flow of bona fide visitors from India and creating a severe backlog in our system for dealing with refugee claims."

Mr. Axworthy said that in view of this serious situation and facts gathered on his recent trip to India and in meetings with Indian community leaders in Canada, he is convinced the only way to solve the problem is to institute a visa requirement.

"I would like to emphasize that the visa will benefit genuine visitors to Canada," said Mr. Axworthy. "Since visa holders are screened abroad they rarely have immigration problems when they arrive in Canada. Also, their visas give them the right to use our appeal system should they encounter difficulties on arrival.

"In addition, the visa requirement reduces the likelihood of exploitation by unscrupulous agents, as has been the case in the past," said Mr. Axworthy. "It is also a humane way of regaining control of the situation because applicants who do not meet visa requirements can be screened out before they go to the considerable expense of purchasing airline tickets or making other personal arrangements. It also addresses the problem at its source by deterring abuse."

Mr. Axworthy noted that earlier this year he had established a task force to examine the problem of unscrupulous agents. He said that the recommendations of the task force have been discussed with the provinces and with ethnic groups to plan actions against those agents who counsel to violate immigration law.

The two Ministers feel certain the new visa requirement will stem the recent flow of refugee claimants from India which has caused severe problems for the Refugee Status Advisory Committee (RSAC). About 90 per cent of all claims currently being received in Ontario are from Indian nationals; so far none of them have been substantiated by the RSAC because their reasons for claiming refugee status have been purely economic.

"This situation has created a large backlog which is preventing us from quickly assisting claimants who are in real fear of persecution," Mr. Axworthy said, adding that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has not recognized refugee claims from Indian nationals.

Since 1977, 11 countries where there has been clear abuse of Canada's immigration requirements have been removed from visa-exempt status. These countries include Pakistan, Nigeria, Colombia, South Africa, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Uganda, Chile and Haiti. Most western countries use a visa system to control the entry of visitors.

Dr. MacGuigan said that additional immigration officers from Canada, as well as locally-engaged personnel, have already been added to the High Commission in New Delhi to handle the increased workload in India which will result from today's announcement.

Dr. MacGuigan also noted that although the imposition of visa requirements on Indian nationals might cause some short-term inconveniences, in the long term it would serve the interests of Indo-Canadian bilateral relations. "It demonstrates," he said, "the desire of the government of Canada to cooperate with the government of India in bringing an end to the recent flow of unfounded refugee claimants by the most effective means possible."



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
subject

Date
Sujet

STATEMENT

BY

LLOYD AXWORTHY

MINISTER, EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

REGARDING VISA REQUIREMENT FOR INDIAN NATIONALS

OCTOBER 15, 1981.

I am announcing today that effective immediately, visitors from India will be required to obtain visas abroad before coming to Canada.

I have just returned from a visit to Asian posts during which I obtained first-hand knowledge of immigration operations in that part of the world. In India, I met with Indian Ministers and officials including Zail Singh, Minister of Home Affairs, and R.D. Sethe, Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to discuss bilateral immigration issues. The discussions focused on Canadian concerns about maintaining the integrity of our immigration and refugee policies. We discussed the fact that Indian citizens are being victimized by unscrupulous travel agents and being advised to circumvent regular immigration procedures by applying for refugee status on arrival in Canada. I also said that the unprecedented surge in the number of applicants for refugee status by Indian nationals has jeopardized Canada's refugee determination system.

The Indian Government recognizes the long standing and close relationship between our two countries. It is demonstrated by the flow of immigrants and visitors. At the same time, the Indian Government also expressed concern at the number of Indian nationals applying for refugee status in Canada. This view, the facts gathered

on my trip to India and my meetings with Indian community leaders in Canada, all combine to convince me the only way to solve this problem is to require visas from Indian visitors to Canada. I would like to emphasize that the visa will benefit genuine visitors to Canada who, in the past, have sometimes been inconvenienced by strict immigration examinations. These were necessary because of the number of Indian nationals trying to circumvent our immigration regulations. Since visa holders will have been screened abroad, their entry to Canada will now be much easier, and if they are challenged they have the right of appeal.

In addition, the visa requirement reduces the likelihood of exploitation by unscrupulous consultants. Visas are a humane way to regain control of the situation because applicants who do not meet visa requirements will be screened before they go to the considerable expense of purchasing airline tickets or making other personal arrangements. You may remember that earlier this year I established a task force to examine the problem of unscrupulous consultants. The recommendations of the task force have now been discussed with the provinces and ethnic groups. We plan to take action against those who counsel people to violate Canada's immigration law.

I also hope the new visa requirement will reduce the backlog of refugee claims which has caused severe problems for the Refugee Status Advisory Committee (RSAC). About 90 per cent of all claims currently being received in Ontario are from Indian nationals. So far, none of them have been substantiated by the RSAC because their reasons

for claiming refugee status have been purely economic. This situation has created the large backlog which is preventing us from quickly assisting claimants who are under immediate threats of persecution. I would also like to point out that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has not recognized any refugee claims from Indian nationals.

Six immigration officers from Canada, as well as 14 local personnel, have been added to the staff in New Delhi to handle the increased workload in India. I am also considering other means of improving service to genuine visitors such as the introduction of multiple-entry visas which could be used for more than one visit to Canada.

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

Date
SubjectOctober 26, 1981
81-58Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy has announced major initiatives to improve the employment prospects of Saskatchewan's Indian and Native people.

Plans include discussions with the province of Saskatchewan for the development of a Northern Trades Training Institute and establishment of a federal-provincial commission to bring together all parties concerned in the key issue of Native employment in the province.

The proposals were put forward as a result of recommendations of the Task Force on Indian and Native Employment in Saskatchewan, chaired by Douglas Richardson.

The proposed commission will seek representation from Native associations, federal departments, and private sector agencies and will identify emerging employment requirements of the province's Indian and Native population, as well as recommend changes to existing programs affecting them.

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"I am genuinely concerned about the employment needs of the Indian and Native people in Saskatchewan," Mr. Axworthy said. "This province is on the brink of a very promising future, and I want to ensure that residents of Native ancestry share in its rewards."

"The Natives of northern Saskatchewan have been advocating the construction of a vocational training school in the North, and I am asking my regional officials to work with Indian and Native leaders, provincial representatives and other concerned parties so we can determine how the concept can best be implemented," Mr. Axworthy said.

The task force, which was established by the Minister of Employment and Immigration last year, also recommended changes to the Commission's Local Employment Assistance Program (LEAP), to streamline its administration and to ensure that people of Native ancestry, especially Native women, are fairly represented on its LEAP projects. "I heartily endorse this recommendation," Mr. Axworthy said, "and my staff in the region will be consulting with the two Native women's associations in the province to develop strategies for 1982-83."

The Task Force on Indian and Native Employment in Saskatchewan has been studying Commission programs for people of Indian and Native ancestry in the province, with a view to making these programs and services more effective.

Task force members were: Robert Devrome, a former professor at the University of Saskatchewan and now a consultant to the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians; Fred Favel, a Cree Indian and leading organizer of the Native Court Workers' Program in the City of Regina; and Douglas Richardson, a Saskatoon lawyer, who acted as chairman.

For further information contact:

Minister's office - Pat Preston - 994-2482
Public Affairs - Margaret MacLean - 994-6810

Background information - Task Force on Indian and Native
Employment in Saskatchewan

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy established the task force in the summer of 1980. Its mandate was to review the operation of CEIC programs for people of Indian and Native ancestry in Saskatchewan, including:

- (1) An assessment of social and economic effectiveness of the LEAP and Outreach programs in relation to their stated purposes and objectives.
- (2) A review of the role of Indian and Native people in the development, approval, delivery and implementation of these programs through their provincial organizations and local authorities.
- (3) An examination of the relationship between CEIC programs and services offered by other departments of the federal government or by the Government of Saskatchewan and municipal authorities. This examination included an assessment of interdepartmental and intergovernmental communication and decision-making procedures.
- (4) An identification of new areas where job creation programs could be usefully undertaken to increase Indian and Native opportunities for permanent employment.

Perspective

Labour market surveys indicate that Saskatchewan will see a rate of expansion of approximately 3 per cent a year between 1982 and 1990, with some 3,400 tradespeople required to meet the demand for forestry workers, road building and construction skills, pipefitters and heavy-duty machine operators. Of these, 40 per cent will be needed to serve the mining industry in the North.

Coupled with these statistics are estimates that during the next five years one out of five new entrants to Saskatchewan's labour force will be of Native or Indian ancestry, and one in four from 1986 to the year 2000. Almost 15 per cent of Canada's Registered Indians live in Saskatchewan.

Mama-Hopiwin Commission

The Richardson Task Force recommended the establishment of a Mama-Hopiwin Commission (Cree for 'meeting of big minds') to review employment and training related services available to Saskatchewan's Native people.

At present, five federal departments, three provincial departments, the Human Rights Commission, private industry, unions and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the Association of Metis and Non-status Indians of Saskatchewan are all concerned and involved to some extent in the key issue of Native employment in the province.

Chaired at the ministerial level, the Commission would operate under the authority of a Board with representatives from industry, trade unions, Indian and Native communities, and governments. It would be a permanent coordinating agency charged with the responsibility of pulling together on an ongoing basis all parties concerned with Native and Indian employment problems.

Vocational Education

The task force recommended the establishment of a Northern Trades Training Institute, which will encourage Indians and Native people in Saskatchewan to participate in the benefits of northern development while providing skilled tradespeople to feed the province's burgeoning economy.

The CEIC will participate through the purchase of training for area residents who qualify under the Canada Manpower Training Program, which now spends approximately 30 per cent of its institutional training dollars and some 20 per cent of its industrial training funds in Saskatchewan on persons of Native ancestry.

Employment Development

The Richardson Task Force made a number of recommendations to streamline the delivery of the CEIC's Local Employment Assistance Program, which aims to increase the economic self-sufficiency of workers who normally have difficulty finding and keeping jobs. Many of the recommendations regarding administration of the program have already been implemented.

Of the \$6,720,662 budgeted for the 1981-82 fiscal year in Saskatchewan, more than \$5,334,000 will go towards projects serving people of Indian or Native ancestry. These funds will be reviewed regularly, to ensure that they reflect the needs of all groups -- Indians, Metis, and Non-status Indians -- in the province. In addition, a concerted effort is being made to hire Native and Indian employees to work as Employment Development officers.

The CEIC is now working to implement another task force recommendation regarding the placement of Indian and Native women on all Employment Development programs. The Commission has recently established a Working Group in cooperation with the Native Women's Association of Canada, to review all CEIC programs and services and to recommend changes that will enhance employment opportunities for Indian and Native women in Canada.

Task force recommendations on the administration of the Commission's Outreach program have already been implemented, and steps are being taken to achieve closer cooperation between Canada Employment Centres and Saskatchewan's Outreach projects, to provide needed employment-related services to Indian and Native clients in the province.

Outreach is a program that extends employment-related services to people who, for one reason or another, are unable to benefit from the services of Canada Employment Centres. Target groups include Native people, women, inmates and ex-inmates and people in remote communities. The federal government plans to spend more than \$1,042,000 on Outreach projects in Saskatchewan during this fiscal year.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
Subject

October 26, 1981
81-59

Date
Sujet

OTTAWA - Electronic-age services were extended to the 27 Canada Employment Centres (CECs) in the Montreal area today, with the full-scale introduction of a computerized system to match workers and jobs.

The system, known as MOPS, for Metropolitan Orders Processing System, means that a job order or worker file placed in any CEC around Montreal will be immediately available to all 27 CECs in the area.

"This system will greatly improve CECs abilities to match workers to jobs and free CEC staff to devote their efforts to serving employers' needs and counselling job seekers," according to Rémi Bujold, Member of Parliament for Bonaventure-Iles-de-la-Madeleine. Mr. Bujold, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Employment and Immigration, Lloyd Axworthy, officially opened the system on behalf of the Minister.



Canada

In addition to Montreal, the MOPS system is operating in Vancouver, Hamilton, Toronto and Ottawa-Hull. Results from Toronto are particularly encouraging. A study of MOPS by independent consultants shows that the system distributes job orders four times faster than manual systems and that 9 per cent more people are hired from the first referral. With the system, 67 per cent of job orders have a worker referred to them within six hours.

There are plans to expand the system to Québec City and the Prairie provinces in the next few years and to integrate it with the National Job Bank, a computerized listing of hard-to-fill jobs across the country.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
Subject

October 27, 1981
81-60

Date
Sujet

Special measures to allow Polish families to join their relatives already in Canada were announced today by Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy.

"We are placing a high priority on processing immigrant visa applications from Poland in an effort to alleviate the pressures placed on Canadians and their families living in Poland," said Mr. Axworthy.

"Faced with increasing numbers of Polish nationals seeking permanent resident status, the government has decided to step up its commitment to family reunification through new measures both here and in Poland," the Minister added.

The new measures include the following initiatives:

...2

- . Canadian citizens and permanent residents will be encouraged to sponsor the immigration of relatives in Poland rather than having them come here as visitors or go to third countries, and the Canadian Embassy in Warsaw will advise applicants to apply under the Family Class or Assisted Relative* category;
- . Polish visitors already in Canada and with relatives here eligible and willing to assist them, can apply to be landed as permanent residents without having to leave the country, as is normally required;
- . Polish visitors in Canada who do not have relatives able to assist them will be granted permission to work here for a period of 12 months, pending a review of the situation in Poland.
- . Polish applicants whose visitor visas are now in process in Warsaw will be able to benefit from the special measures on arrival in Canada.

To assist in carrying out these measures, officers will be encouraged to use broad discretion in applying selection criteria. It is not known at this time how many people will be assisted by the new measures.

* Assisted Relatives are independent applicants who have family members in Canada willing to help them settle here. This category includes married children, brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, nieces and nephews.

More than 8,000 Polish visitors have entered Canada since the beginning of the year, a 25 per cent increase over 1980. Most of these visitors have returned to Poland but at least 1,500 are still here. "It is expected that some of these people will want to remain in Canada with their families and the measures announced today will enable them to do so," said Mr. Axworthy.

The new measures are in addition to a July announcement that Canada would increase its intake of Eastern European self-exiles by admitting a further 1,000 persons from the camps in Austria, for a total of about 5,000 this year. The Canadian Embassy in Vienna has been instructed to continue work on this program at full capacity. Additional numbers will be counted against the 1981 refugee contingency reserve; those who cannot come to Canada by the end of the year will be included in next year's level. Further measures to assist Poles already living in camps in Europe will be announced as part of Canada's ongoing global humanitarian program in a report to Parliament on Immigration Levels next week.

"In addition to these measures," said Mr. Axworthy, "Canadians can exercise their option to expand the overall program by group sponsorship of Polish families in camps in Europe, the same way they did for the victims of the events in Indochina."

For further information contact:

Pat Preston, Minister's Office (819) 994-2482

Len Westerberg, Public Affairs (819) 994-4015

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
subject October 29, 1981
81-61Date
Sujet

A one-year extension to the Adult Occupational Training Agreement, designed to improve the skills of workers in Ontario has been signed by Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Ontario's Minister of Education and Universities and Colleges Dr. Bette Stephenson.

Under the extension, effective until March 31, 1982, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) will contribute \$124.6 million to purchase training courses for about 67,000 adults in Ontario's community colleges and other training institutions.

In addition, training allowances will be made available to individuals who are accepted for programs covered under the extended agreement but who are not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.

.../2



The agreement also provides \$47.5 million to support training courses conducted by employers. Although industrial training is mainly a company responsibility, the CEIC may negotiate contracts with employers who provide training that will help alleviate skill shortages. It is expected that some 19,000 workers will be trained by employers using this assistance.

Both Mr. Axworthy and Dr. Stephenson emphasized the need for flexible training programs which will respond directly to the skill requirements of employers and workers. The ministers agreed innovative training projects should continue to be launched as needs for particular skills become apparent.

For more information: Pat Preston - 994-2482 (Minister's Office)

Sasha von Hausen - 994-6409 (Public Affairs)



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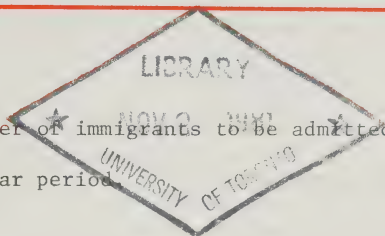
Pour publication

ate
Subject

November 2, 1981
81-62

Date
Sujet

OTTAWA - For the first time, the number of immigrants to be admitted to Canada has been set for a three-year period.



The change in the setting of Canada's immigration levels was announced today in the House of Commons when Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy tabled a levels report. Previously, immigration levels had been set annually.

"This conforms to the wishes of the provinces and will help in our labour market planning," Mr. Axworthy said.

In 1982, Canada will admit 130,000 to 135,000 immigrants. In the following year, the numbers will range from 134,000 to 144,000 and in 1984, 130,000 to 145,000 immigrants will enter Canada.

The levels were set following consultations with provincial governments and private sector organizations. "They are designed to be flexible and will be reviewed annually and adjusted if necessary," the Minister said.

"These levels will enable Canada to fully support its strong commitment to family reunification. They also take into account the number of workers we will likely need and enable us to meet our commitment to refugee resettlement," he said.

Titled "Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration Levels, 1982", it is the fourth report since 1978 when new immigration legislation called for consultations with the provinces and a public announcement of upcoming immigrant intake prior to the end of each year.

While Canadians are being trained to meet certain specialized labour market needs, Canada will admit foreign workers to fill the immediate and critical needs of employers. As recommended by the Task Force on Labour Market Development in the 1980s, 20,000 to 25,000 selected workers will be admitted as part of the total immigration intake in each of the next three years. Mr. Axworthy stressed that the government remains committed to the policy that Canadian citizens and permanent residents have the first opportunity to fill jobs.

Based on current trends, the number of family class immigrants (close relatives of Canadian citizens and permanent residents) arriving in Canada is expected to increase moderately over the three-year planning period.

The 1982 estimate for government-assisted refugee intake has been set at 14,000. "Because the international refugee situation is constantly changing, it is impossible to identify refugee intake for more than one year

in advance," said Mr. Axworthy, adding that over the last five years Canada has resettled more refugees per capita than any other country. "This makes us one of the three chief immigrant- and refugee-receiving nations in the world." The others are the United States and Australia.

Mr. Axworthy said that the government is committed to speeding up the selection and processing of prospective immigrants. "The near doubling of applications at foreign posts since the beginning of 1979 has resulted in a corresponding doubling in processing time." The Minister added that additional staff will be assigned to posts which receive a large number of applications from family class members and from workers with pre-arranged employment.

For further information contact:

Pat Preston, Minister's Office (819) 994-2482

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H I G H L I G H T S

from the

Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration Levels, 1982

- o Report tabled in Parliament on November 2, 1981 by Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy.
- o The federal government's announcement of future levels of immigration is required by section 7 of the Immigration Act which also requires annual consultations with provincial governments. (see page i)
- o Immigration Levels: For 1982 -- 130,000 to 135,000 (see Chapter VI)
For 1983 -- 134,000 to 144,000
For 1984 -- 130,000 to 145,000
- o Emigration: Emigration from Canada is estimated at 75,000 per year. (see Chapter V)
- o Planning Period: For the first time, a three-year planning period has been established for the setting of immigration levels, to facilitate better co-ordination of immigration inflow and to improve longer-range labour market planning. The three-year term will also help provincial labour market and social service planning. (see Chapter I)
- o Annual Review: The levels are NOT "targets", but ranges which will be reviewed each year and, if necessary adjusted. New levels for the third year of the cycle will be added annually. (see Chapter I)
- o Three Components: The three main thrusts of Canada's immigration policy as it relates to the intake of immigrants are (1) social: the reunification of families, as reflected by the family class, and to a lesser extent by the assisted relatives category; (2) economic (labour market): immigrants who fill labour market needs that cannot be met in Canada; and (3) humanitarian: the resettlement of Convention refugees and other victims of displacement and persecution. (see Chapter I)
- o Family Class: Family reunification has been, and is, one of the traditional foundations of Canadian immigration policy. Based on current trends, landings of family class immigrants are expected to increase moderately during each of the next three years. (see Chapter V)
- o Selected Workers: The levels include an annual intake of 20,000 to 25,000 selected workers, as recommended by the Task Force on Labour Market Development. (see Chapter II)

- o Other Independent Immigrants: Entrepreneurs and self-employed persons accounted for 30.6 per cent of the funds brought into Canada by all immigrants in 1980. It is expected that over the next three years, entrepreneurs, self-employed, retirees and their dependents (who make up more than half of this group), will total about 8,000 to 10,000 immigrants per year. (see Introduction)

- o "Canadians First": The federal government remains committed to the policy that Canadians have the first opportunity to fill jobs in Canada. When no Canadians with needed skills are available, production and expansion bottlenecks are avoided by the careful recruitment of foreign workers with the required skills. (see Chapter II)

- o Refugees: Over the past five years, Canada has resettled more refugees per capita than any other country. The 1982 level includes a planned intake of 14,000 government-assisted refugees. Because the international refugee situation is frequently changing, it is difficult to identify refugee intake for more than one year in advance. The federal government's Annual Refugee Plan for 1982, excluding privately-sponsored refugees, follows. The 1981 plan is shown for comparison: (see Chapter IV)

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Indochina	8,000	4,000
Eastern Europe	4,000	6,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,000	1,000
Africa	200	500
Middle East	-	400
Other World Areas	300	100
Contingency Reserve	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,000</u>
Total Planned Intake	16,000	14,000

- o Consultations: The immigration levels were determined after mandatory consultations with provincial governments, and after consultations with groups in the private sector, including employer and employee associations and refugee "umbrella" organizations. This year consultations with non-governmental groups were expanded. (see Chapter II)
- o Processing Abroad: The processing system at foreign posts is being improved to reduce backlogs and processing times, especially at posts with a large number of applications from family class members and from workers with pre-arranged employment. (see Chapter I)

- o Settlement Initiatives: A major review of settlement services including language training is nearing completion. It is expected that this will lead to expanded and improved services to help new arrivals become established. (see Chapter I)

Because knowledge of one of Canada's official languages is essential to successful establishment, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of the Secretary of State are now reviewing current federal language-training programs with a view to designing a more comprehensive program for all recently arrived adult immigrants, whether or not they are destined to the labour market.

Agreements have been developed on behalf of the federal government with Manitoba and Newfoundland to help special-needs refugees including the handicapped, those with tuberculosis, and unaccompanied minors. Other provinces are now considering similar agreements. (see Chapter I)

- o Canada's Record: Canada is one of the three chief immigrant- and refugee-receiving nations in the world today; the other two are the United States and Australia. Over the last five years, Canada has admitted one immigrant for every 30 residents, and one refugee for every 324 residents - the highest per capita ratio of refugees to total population of any country in the world. (see Chapter I)

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

Date
Subject November 10, 1981
81-63Date
Sujet

OTTAWA - Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today signed a national manpower planning agreement with Gilles Perron, President of the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers (CCPE) and CCPE Executive Director Claude Lajeunesse. It is the first agreement of its kind with a professional association.

"This memorandum of understanding is a major step forward in the future development of engineering manpower," Mr. Axworthy told the annual CCPE Awards Luncheon. "We appreciate the leadership and cooperation of Canada's 107,000 licensed professional engineers in supporting manpower planning, particularly to increase career opportunities for women and minorities."

The CCPE is a federation of the 12 provincial and territorial associations responsible for registration and licensing of professional engineers. Its Canadian Engineering Manpower Council conducts research on occupational supply and demand, and will work closely with the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) in fulfilling the agreement.

There is almost no unemployment among Canadian engineers and evidence of apparent shortages in several sectors of the economy. One study indicates as many as 12,500 will be needed within the next decade to work on major energy projects. However, projections about how many engineers will be required, and when, remain sketchy - one problem the agreement aims to overcome.

According to the agreement, the CEIC will consult with the engineering federation on a wide range of manpower issues, including immigration, mobility and professional qualifications. In turn, the CCPE's Manpower Council will continue to develop its Canadian Engineering Manpower Inventory which, by 1984, will provide up-to-date information on the education and occupational profiles of professional engineers across Canada.

The document emphasizes cooperation in encouraging young people, women and minorities to pursue engineering careers. "Recent published studies show how important the participation of members of these groups will be if our nation is to maintain its needed supply of highly qualified manpower," said Mr. Perron.

Mr. Axworthy added: "The agreement marks progress in getting manpower planning to benefit the entire economy. Other agreements signed earlier this year cover more than 260,000 workers in a range of industries, but this is the first time a professional group has joined us in the fight against labour supply imbalances."

Before signing the document, Mr. Axworthy presented the Canadian Engineers' Gold Medal Award to John Leslie Charles of Winnipeg, and the Canadian Engineers' Meritorious Service Award to John Hastings Dinsmore from Montreal.

For further information: Pat Preston - 994-2482 (Minister's Office)
Mark Buckshon - 994-6804 (Public Affairs)



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
Subject

November 12, 1981
81-64

Date
Sujet

A one-year extension to the Adult Occupational Training Agreement, designed to improve the skills of workers in Alberta, has been signed by Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Advanced Education and Manpower Minister James Horsman.

Under the extension, effective until March 31, 1982, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) will contribute \$35.5 million to purchase training courses for about 27,000 adults in 78 training institutions.

In addition, training allowances will be made available to individuals who are accepted for programs covered under the extended agreement but who are not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.

The agreement also provides \$10.2 million to support training courses conducted by employers. Although industrial training is mainly a company responsibility, the CEIC may negotiate contracts with employers

who provide training that will help alleviate skill shortages. It is expected that about 5,400 workers will be trained by employers using this assistance.

Both Mr. Axworthy and Mr. Horsman emphasized the need for flexible training programs which will respond directly to the skill requirements of employers and workers. The ministers agreed innovative training projects should continue to be launched as needs for particular skills become apparent.

For more information: Pat Preston - 994-2482 (Minister's Office)
Sasha von Hausen - 994-6409 (Public Affairs)



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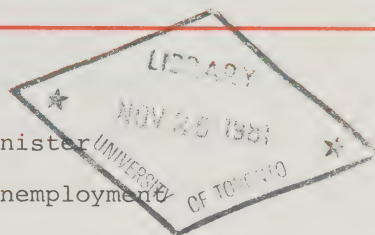
81-65

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ject

November 12, 1981
Unemployment insurance
premium rates

Date
Sujet

OTTAWA--Canada's Employment and Immigration Minister
Lloyd Axworthy today provided details on the unemployment
insurance premium rates for 1982.



Effective January 1, 1982, employees will pay \$1.65
in premiums for each \$100 of their insurable earnings,
down from \$1.80 for each \$100 in 1981. Employers will pay a
basic premium of \$2.31/\$100 of each employee's insurable
earnings, down from \$2.52/\$100 in 1981. (The employer rate is
1.4 times the employee rate.)

The premium rates are set by the Canada Employment and
Immigration Commission and approved by the Governor in Council.

.../2

Mr. Axworthy said that the lower premium rates for 1982 result from lower-than-expected unemployment levels during 1981 and better expectations than forecast a year ago for 1982 unemployment levels.

"The rates meet the statutory requirements of the UI Act and should achieve premium rate stability over the short-term while providing a reasonable margin of safety against unexpected cost increases in 1982", said Mr. Axworthy.

The Minister noted, as announced earlier, that maximum weekly insurable earnings for UI will increase to \$350 in 1982 from \$315 in 1981. And the maximum weekly UI benefit payment will increase to \$210 from \$189.

For further information - Pat Preston 994-2482 (Minister's Office)

- Les Detre 994-6199 (Department/Commission)

November 12, 1981

Backgrounder -- How UI premium rates are set

The Unemployment Insurance Act requires the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission to set premium rates for each year, based on the state of the UI account.

The *actual* premium rates charged to employers and employees are determined by using a *statutory* premium rate as a reference point.

The *statutory* premium rate for the year in question is calculated first (as spelled out in Sections 62 and 63 of the UI Act). Then, the rate is used to estimate if a cumulative surplus or deficit would occur at the end of that year. If the *statutory* premium rate would produce a surplus position by year end, then the UI Act requires the Commission to set an *actual* premium rate that is lower than the *statutory* premium rate.

If it would produce a deficit, then the UI Act requires the Commission to set an *actual* premium rate that is higher than the *statutory* rate. (For 1982, the statutory rate was calculated to be \$1.68/\$100 of weekly insurable earnings. This statutory rate would have produced a UI account surplus of about \$550 million at the end of 1982.)

The Commission normally has a range of choices from which to select the actual premium rate to be charged. The actual premium rate is selected on the basis of desirable objectives or criteria -- not specified by the UI Act -- such as maintaining relative stability in premium rates from year to *year*, avoiding excessive cumulative surpluses or deficits and other principles of sound financial management.

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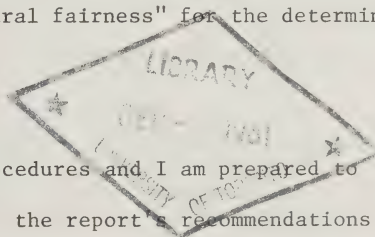
Pour publication

ate
subjectNovember 18, 1981
81 - 66Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today initiated changes in immigration practices and procedures when he released a Task Force report on the refugee status determination process.

Calling the 132-page report "valuable" and acknowledging the work done by the five-member task force since its creation by him in September, 1980, Mr. Axworthy agreed with the task force view that "our procedures should reflect Canadian standards of procedural fairness" for the determination of refugee status.

"There is a real need for change in procedures and I am prepared to respond to that need by implementing some of the report's recommendations now," the Minister said. "I will consult with interest groups while examining other recommendations to determine their feasibility."



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To promote further discussion on refugee issues, Mr. Axworthy announced plans for a national symposium on the protection of refugees in Canada. The conference, planned for early 1982, would "allow for collective discussion on refugee issues including further changes in the refugee status determination process," the Minister added.

Conference co-ordinator will be Dennis Dawson, M.P. for Louis-Hébert and former parliamentary secretary to Mr. Axworthy.

Some of the areas in which Mr. Axworthy plans immediate action include:

- new guidelines with respect to the application of the refugee definition and the assessment of credibility;
- general distribution at ports of entry and immigration centres of a pamphlet on claiming refugee status in Canada; and
- the appointment of additional independent members to the Refugee Status Advisory Committee (RSAC).

In addition, he plans to implement the following as soon as resources are available:

- review of the pay schedule to permit the retention of professional, and competent translators; and
- the holding of examinations and inquiries of would-be refugee claimants at the Canada Immigration Centre nearest the intended destination.

The Minister expressed a particular interest in the task force recommendation which calls for a review of the membership in the self-exiled class. This class applies to Eastern European countries and Haiti and the report proposes deletion of countries if the principles applied to the class no longer apply. Other countries, the report says, should be added if the principles do apply.

"It is opportune to examine this recommendation now and I am asking my officials to review the criteria for the class and to indicate whether these principles are appropriate now for other countries," Mr. Axworthy said.

He also said he would give the RSAC new guidelines with respect to the screening of "manifestly unfounded" claims.

"I agree with the task force that a very high standard of fairness is appropriate for the refugee determination process," Mr. Axworthy said. "Henceforth, I will recommend every claim received from individuals of countries where people have valid claims to refugee status be given full consideration by the advisory committee."

Mr. Axworthy said implementation of some of the other recommendations would require statutory or regulatory changes. "This, of course, necessitates comprehensive consultation and full discussion with my colleagues and possible implementation would therefore take time," he said.

Included in this area are recommendations for a right to an oral hearing, and the issuance of work permits to individuals making in-status claims.

For further information contact:

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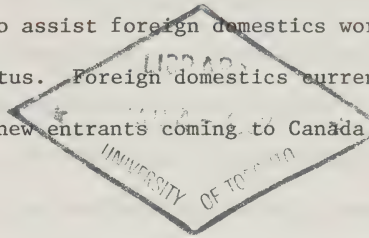
Pour publication

ate
Subject

November 26, 1981
81 - 67

Date
Sujet

OTTAWA - Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced new measures to assist foreign domestics working in Canada to gain permanent resident status. Foreign domestics currently employed here on a temporary basis and new entrants coming to Canada will be assisted by the new measures.



The measures follow an extensive review of the policy on foreign domestics and the release last spring of a task force report on Domestic Workers on Employment Authorizations. Policy changes were announced at that time by Mr. Axworthy to improve conditions of foreign domestics and to encourage a greater number of qualified domestic workers to enter the country as permanent residents (landed immigrants).

Referring to the new changes, the Minister noted that domestics who have been working in Canada on a temporary basis for more than two years have established links within their Canadian communities equivalent to those of permanent residents.

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Mr. Axworthy said, "Until now these workers have had none of the rights and privileges associated with permanent status. This new policy will assist them in becoming eligible to apply for permanent residence from within Canada and I hope it will help resolve the uncertainty of their future. I am also hopeful that most of these workers who wish to remain in Canada will now qualify for permanent status."

Domestic workers currently in Canada who have been here two years, and who wish to be considered for permanent resident status, will be given the opportunity of gaining that status from within the country when their employment authorizations are due for renewal. Assessment will be made by immigration officers, and those who have been here for two years and who have achieved a potential for self sufficiency will be advised that they can make application for permanent resident status from within Canada. Those not yet sufficiently established or who have been here for less than two years will be given the opportunity for upgrading their skills to the point where they also can be considered for permanent resident status.

In future, new entrants coming to Canada as domestic workers will be selected on the basis of their personal suitability and demonstrated ability to undertake training or upgrading here which will help them become self-sufficient. At the end of the second year, an immigration officer will make a formal assessment of the worker's progress, with a view to determining whether landing action can be initiated.

"These measures will enable temporary domestic workers interested in becoming permanent Canadian residents to do so while performing a valuable service," Mr. Axworthy said. "We will still encourage more domestic workers to come to Canada as immigrants rather than as temporary workers; however, there will continue to be a need for temporary domestic workers. Until now, our policies prevented most of these temporary workers from qualifying for permanent status."

Training for new entrants, for those currently here less than two years, or for those not yet sufficiently established in Canada, will be provided under terms set out in employer-worker contracts. Canadian employers will be required to provide a certain amount of free time each week for training or upgrading. Employers will also be asked to contribute toward the cost of training during the time of study. Canada Employment Centres will provide counselling and guidance to domestic workers taking into account their interests and background.

Domestics who decide not to continue or who are unsuccessful in training programs will be given a final employment extension at the end of their second year, after which time they will be required to return to their home country.

In all cases employers will be advised immediately that a domestic worker will either become landed from within Canada, a process

taking a minimum of six months, or that the worker will have to return home at the expiry of the extension.

Domestic workers wishing to come to Canada for a year or two to enrich their personal or cultural experience and who have no intention of seeking permanent residence will not be affected by the new measures.

The new measures, in conjunction with those previously initiated, meet the essential recommendations contained in the task force report.

"Because the revised policy provides domestics with reasonable safeguards against exploitation and with the opportunity to upgrade their skills while meeting employers' longer term needs, on balance they provide us with the best possible framework within which to achieve a fair and equitable policy," Mr. Axworthy said.

For further information contact: Pat Preston, Minister's Office (819) 994-2482
Len Westerberg, Public Affairs (819) 994-4015

INFORMATION PAPER
DOMESTIC WORKERS ON EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATIONS

"A REVISED POLICY"

November 1981

THE PROBLEM

- In Canada there is a considerable shortage of "live-in" household domestics. While the supply for various other forms of domestic help such as baby-sitters and day-care workers is adequate to meet the need in most part of the country, a growing number of Canadian employers have had to resort to foreign sources to meet the demand for "live-in" domestics.

BACKGROUND

- Because of its very nature, "live-in" domestic employment is open to exploitation, and in some instances tends to be associated with low wages and unfavourable working conditions. Even when not intended as such, the domestic's close proximity to the family results in demands being made on her time which would not occur in a regular employment situation. Very often there is little privacy and the domestic quickly becomes isolated from her friends and socio/cultural environment.
- In an effort to meet the legitimate needs of Canadian families, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) has facilitated the entry of persons from abroad to work in the domestic field, when no Canadians are available to fill the vacancies.
- In the past, an attempt was made to meet the bulk of the demand for live-in domestics by immigration; however, it was found that domestics would not stay in that occupation for any length of time.

The demand persisted while the persons brought in as immigrants either went into other forms of work and became self-sufficient, or stayed in the domestic field where many eventually had to resort to welfare because of low wages.

- In recent years, the bulk of the demand has been met by persons on temporary employment authorizations as opposed to landed immigrants.

PRESENT SITUATION

- Preliminary statistics indicate that as of July 31, 1981, 11,009 persons were in Canada on temporary authorizations, 96 per cent of whom were engaged in "live-in" domestic work.
- Because of the unique nature of the employment, domestics admitted as temporary workers often obtain repeated renewals of their employment authorizations. Unlike other temporary worker movements, the human relations situation has proven to be a sensitive one: what is the logical basis on which a government can take a well-entrenched domestic away from a family if no satisfactory Canadian or permanent resident is willing to take the job? The government found itself in the awkward position of saying that a satisfactory domestic had to be returned home but that a different foreign domestic could be granted authority to be employed for another arbitrarily short period of time.

- For these reasons, the government has been more flexible in granting extensions for live-in domestics than for temporary workers in other employment areas. The result is that as of July 31, 1981, approximately 2,000 domestics had been working in Canada on a temporary basis for a period of three or more years, having, therefore, established links within the Canadian community equivalent to those of permanent residents but without any of the rights and protection associated with that status.

- The CEIC has been prepared to land persons in Canada on employment authorizations after four or more years in this country if they can demonstrate that they can become successfully established. However, regardless of the fact that foreign domestics have been making a valuable contribution to Canadian society, when compared with other temporary worker movements, very few domestics have been able to qualify for landed status. The main reason is that in many instances domestics' earning potential is low, and they often have a number of children back home. Thus, their income could not support themselves and their family without public assistance.

LAUNCHING A REVIEW

- For some time, there has been concern about the need to better protect live-in domestics against exploitation. The CEIC has worked with the provinces over the last few years to set down minimum wages and conditions of work, or to establish labour

contracts in this area of employment. Notwithstanding these efforts, provincial labour laws - although greatly improved in recent years - have proven inadequate to deal with the human problem faced by live-in domestics at the hands of unscrupulous employers: many are isolated with no outside sources of support, and because of fear of reprisal from their employers, never seek any form of recourse.

- The protection which can be offered through legislation has, then, proven insufficient. Other approaches, such as protection offered under human rights legislation, the availability of legal aid, and more thorough counselling by immigration officers, have not prevented problems linked to exploitation from increasing to the point where a complete review of the government's current policies on foreign domestics was fully warranted.

A USEFUL REPORT

- In an effort to come to grips with the problems, in September 1980, the Minister of Employment and Immigration, Lloyd Axworthy, commissioned a special task force to focus specifically on the situation of domestic workers on employment authorizations.
- The task force report, released in April 1981, highlighted some of the problems and frustrations which the government had been faced with in attempting to carry out a human yet

effective program in balancing the legitimate needs of Canadian families facing a chronic shortage of domestics against the need to protect foreign domestics from exploitation.

IMMEDIATE IMPACT

- The report made several recommendations, some of which did not require regulatory changes and could be implemented immediately. Accordingly, in a press release issued April 15, 1981, the Minister announced the implementation of the following measures:
 1. Since some domestic responsibilities related to child-care and home management require professional skills which should be recognized as such, the immigration selection system was modified to assign ten points to persons applying for permanent residence as live-in domestics who have training and/or experience in these skills. Canada Employment Centres were advised to approve permanent job offers when employer needs are of a long-term nature and when the wages and working conditions are sufficiently above the norm to make the position more attractive to people with special aptitudes in child-care and home management. More recently, the instructions were further expanded to specify that in order to qualify as a landed immigrant the applicants' training may have been acquired either through formal training or sufficient on-the-job experience to provide developmental opportunities which will enable them to

earn sufficient income to adequately maintain themselves. This change should normally enable persons with these skills to qualify as landed immigrants.

2. Detailed instructions were sent to all offices requesting that appropriate steps be taken to ensure that firstly, domestic workers presently in Canada on temporary authorizations who lose their jobs through no fault of their own because of problems with wages, working conditions or other such reasons, be allowed to seek further employment as domestics while in Canada; and secondly, that services of Canada Employment Centres be made available to them to facilitate their job search. This change ensures that a domestic is allowed to continue to work in Canada for the length of time originally intended when the application was approved.
3. In order to better protect temporary foreign domestics working in Canada against exploitation, both the domestic and the employer are being asked to sign a statement describing the duties to be performed and the conditions of employment, so that both parties have a clear understanding of what is expected. In addition, any abuse of conditions of employment by an unscrupulous employer is taken into account when dealing with future applications for foreign domestics.

EXTENSIVE CONSULTATIONS LAUNCHED

- Other recommendations contained in the report were the subject of extensive review and consultations throughout the summer and fall with provincial governments, immigration specialists, and other concerned organizations and voluntary agencies. Their comments and suggestions were taken into consideration in further restructuring current policies.

- One of the major recommendations proposed that although domestic workers continue to be admitted to Canada on temporary employment authorizations, those who have been in Canada for more than one year, and who qualify under the modified point system, should be permitted to seek landing from within the country.

- It became evident during the course of consultations that foreign domestics coming to Canada on employment authorizations constitute a unique movement. Like other temporary workers, they perform a valuable service for which Canadian workers are not available. However, because domestics who are currently selected as temporary workers are only assessed on their ability to do the job offered, they often stay in the country for a number of years without ever acquiring the skills necessary to successfully compete in Canada's labour market. Unlike other temporary workers who, for one reason or another may work in Canada for a number of years, they are usually unable to gain permanent resident status no matter how long they may remain in the country.

A NEW AND UNIQUE APPROACH

- As a result of the task force report and the ensuing extensive consultations, a new and unique approach was introduced:

- o henceforth, domestics entering the country on temporary authorizations will be given the opportunity to gain landed status after a certain number of years;
- o domestics currently in Canada who wish to be considered for landing from within the country, will be given the same opportunity as new entrants to upgrade their skills so that they may also demonstrate their ability to become successfully established. Those who have been here for over two years and have achieved a potential for self-sufficiency without the need for additional training will be advised that they may submit an application for landing within Canada.

STEP-BY-STEP GUIDELINES

A. NEW ENTRANTS

1. Domestics who come to Canada on employment authorizations with the intention of eventually becoming permanent residents will be selected on the basis of their personal suitability and demonstrated ability or potential to undertake sufficient training or upgrading to successfully establish themselves in Canada.

2. Immigration officers abroad will be advised of the need for thorough counselling of prospective domestics, so that they will be fully aware of the opportunity to become permanent residents of Canada following successful completion of skills upgrading programs.
3. To ensure that domestics have sufficient time to attend training or upgrading programs, Canadian employers will be required to allow a minimum of three hours free time each week, usually one afternoon or evening, for their domestic's self-improvement. Also, because the domestic's wages are low, employers will be asked to contribute a certain amount of money towards the cost of training to a maximum of \$20.00 monthly during the months of study.
4. After arrival, Canada Employment Centre counsellors will be available to provide any further counselling and guidance that is necessary, taking into account the domestic's interests and background.
5. Before employment authorizations are renewed, usually at the end of the first and second years, a formal assessment of the domestics' progress will be made by immigration officers. At the end of the second year, those who have shown progress and have demonstrated their ability to achieve self-sufficiency will be advised that they will be able to apply for landing from within Canada, a process which

could start immediately or upon completion of a training course. The process for landing in Canada takes a minimum of six months.

6. Those who have not been able to establish their ability to achieve self-sufficiency will receive one more employment authorization extension, after which they will be required to return to their home country.
7. In all instances, employers will be advised of the results of the assessment and the expected date of landing or departure so that they may make appropriate arrangements.

B. DOMESTICS CURRENTLY IN CANADA

1. Domestics currently in Canada who wish to be considered for landing from within the country will be advised to make their intentions known to immigration officers at the time they apply for an extension to their employment authorizations.
2. Because those already here have not been selected in the same manner as future entrants, their means of achieving upgrading may be different in some instances. Some may find it most realistic to continue in the same general type of work they now do. In those instances, in order to improve their chances for becoming permanent residents, the domestics will be assisted in taking household and child-care courses under the Canada Manpower Training

Program and thus increase their earning capacity in these fields.

3. Domestics who have not yet attained a suitable level of self-sufficiency will be assessed and given the same opportunities as new entrants to upgrade their skills so that they may also become successfully established:

- they will be referred to the nearest Canada Employment Centre for counselling and consideration of an employer-worker agreement on the same basis as new entrants;
- when requesting their next employment authorization extension, these domestics will be assessed generally on the same basis as new entrants. Those who have demonstrated their ability to become self-sufficient will be advised that they will be able to apply for landing from within Canada, a process which may start immediately or upon completion of a training course the domestic may have in progress;
- those who have not been able to establish their ability to become self-sufficient will receive one last extension of their employment authorizations, after which they will be required to return to their home countries.

4. Domestic workers who have been here for more than two years and who, when renewing their employment authorizations, are found to have achieved a potential for self-sufficiency without the need for additional training will be advised that they will be able to apply for landing from within Canada - a process which takes a minimum of six months.
5. In all instances employers will be advised of the results of the assessment and the expected date of landing or departure, so that they may make appropriate arrangements.

CONCLUSION

- The above proposals, in conjunction with those measures initiated last April, meet the essential recommendations contained in the task force report on Domestic Workers on Employment Authorizations, and should provide a suitable framework within which to achieve an equitable and fair policy. Because of the three-year limit on extensions of employment authorizations, the build-up of long-term domestic workers with temporary status will be prevented. In addition, since domestic workers will be given the immediate opportunity of forming meaningful friendships by attending training courses outside the home, they should quickly gain a better perspective of their surrounding communities and become happier, more aware individuals -- valuable assets in coping with the unique and demanding responsibilities of caring for children and keeping up a home.

- The fact that foreign domestics are in a different situation than other foreign workers in Canada explains the unique approach proposed for this program. Because of its special nature, the program will require careful structuring if it is to achieve the results desired and be fair to both domestics and employers.

- These measures will still require many domestics to enter the country on a temporary basis, restricting their mobility and other rights until such time as they can demonstrate self-sufficiency and become immigrants. However, it does provide them with reasonable safeguards against exploitation and with the opportunity to upgrade their skills while meeting the longer-term needs of employers. On balance, these new policy directions would seem to offer the best chance for a successful outcome.

CEIC ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES-FOREIGN DOMESTICS POLICY

1. ROLE OF VISA OFFICERS ABROAD

A: Towards domestics as immigrants:

1. Visa officers are now awarding ten points for their occupation under the selection criteria, to those persons applying for permanent resident status as domestics provided they have acquired either formal training or on the job experience for a period of time sufficient to have provided them with a developmental opportunity which will enable them to earn sufficient income to adequately maintain themselves as required. This change enables persons with these skills to qualify as landed immigrants.

B: Towards new entrants as temporary workers:

Visa officers presently assess the personal suitability of immigrants coming to Canada; a similar assessment (without applying the point system) will be carried out for domestics who will receive temporary authorizations.

In making his assessment, the visa officer will consider the following factors:

1. Education, experience and aptitude for learning:

- The domestic's level of education, when complemented by additional training courses which (s)he will undertake to follow once in Canada, should enable her/him to become self-sufficient.

- Alternatively, some domestics with little education may have sufficient experience and aptitude in the field of domestic work to indicate that with additional training and upgrading in that and related fields (s)he could demonstrate her/his ability to become self-sufficient.

- General aptitudes and demonstrated initiatives should also be major factors in determining a domestic's potential for undertaking additional training upon arrival in Canada. For example, an applicant may already have exhibited potential for advancement within the domestic field by completing self-improvement courses while previously employed.

2. Personal Suitability:

- The visa officer should consider whether the domestic is motivated, adaptable, resourceful, shows initiative, possesses communication skills and has a positive attitude about working in Canada and upgrading her skills. These factors would all be assets to domestics immigrating to Canada, particularly in light of the opportunity to further upgrade their skills while in the country.

3. Family composition:

- The fact that an applicant may be married and/or have dependents should be considered in relation to her/his background, her/his work history and the initiatives (s)he may have taken to demonstrate her/his ability to maintain reliable work habits.

4. When counselling the applicant at interview concerning the possibility of receiving permanent resident status in Canada, the visa officer must ensure that the domestic's intentions are declared and noted on the employment authorization, as the applicant will not be entitled to apply for an immigrant visa from within the country unless (s)he declares her/his intention to do so beforehand.

5. Visa officers should bear in mind the fact that domestics who wish to come to Canada for a year or two to enrich their personal or cultural experience and who have no intention of seeking permanent residence will not be affected by this policy.

2. ROLE OF CANADA EMPLOYMENT CENTRE COUNSELLORS

A: Towards employers hiring immigrant domestics:

1. Where the employer needs are of a long-term nature, and when the wages and working conditions are sufficiently above the norm to make the position more attractive to people with special aptitudes in child-care and home management CEC counsellors should encourage employers to submit permanent job offers for immigrant domestics.

B: Towards new entrants as temporary workers:

1. In certifying offers of employment for foreign domestics, CEC counsellors will engage in more extensive negotiations with prospective employers in the area of employer-worker agreements. Employers will be advised that they are required to allow the foreign worker some mutually agreed-upon free time each week (minimum of three hours), usually one afternoon or evening a week over and above the normal days of rest, for the domestic's self-improvement. To help defray the cost of training courses, employers will also be required to contribute up to a maximum of \$20. per month over and above regular remuneration.
2. CEC counsellors will advise foreign domestics on training opportunities upon their arrival and during their stay on employment authorization, as required.
3. CEC counsellors will assist domestics who lose their jobs through no fault of their own to find another job in the domestic field..

C: Towards domestics currently in Canada:

1. When approving renewal of the job certification, CEC counsellors will assist in the negotiation of an employer worker agreement where there was none before, on the same basis as that outlined above for new entrants. Where the employers do not wish to commit themselves to this

agreement CECs will refer candidates to another employer who may be so inclined.

2. Where required, CEC counsellors will assist in the selection of appropriate training courses for those domestics who have the potential to undertake training or upgrading outside the field of domestic work.
3. For those domestics who do not have the potential to undertake any sort of training outside domestic work, CEC counsellors will investigate the possibility of assisting them through enrollment in CMTP courses in that same field of work. Where numbers warrant CEC counsellors should negotiate with the province, the establishment of a special course to assist domestics in achieving self-sufficiency in the domestic field. Where the CEC counsellor and the client domestic can identify an existing part-time course available in the community, consideration should be given to making a special purchase. Since this type of training is of a part-time nature, and the domestic is gainfully employed, CMTP allowances will not be paid.

3. ROLE OF IMMIGRATION OFFICERS IN CANADA

1. New Entrants

Immigration officers will assess the domestic's progress when the employment authorization is due for renewal, usually on an annual basis.

- After the first year, the immigration officer will assess the initiative the domestic has shown in trying to upgrade her/his skills, her/his willingness to continue improving her/his situation and her/his general work performance as a domestic. On the basis of a positive assessment, an extension will be granted.

- After the second year, a formal, thorough assessment will be done with a view to granting landing from within Canada, taking the following factors into consideration:
 - (1) has the domestic been working in Canada for a period of at least two years?
 - (2) has the domestic taken any steps to improve education or language capability, to upgrade occupational skills or learn new ones?
 - (3) Should (s)he wish to remain in live-in domestic work, could the applicant earn an adequate income to ensure her/his self-sufficiency? (Should (s)he be capable of leaving her/his employment as a live-in domestic, would the level of income that could be earned in that alternate employment ensure her/his self-sufficiency?
 - (4) Will the possible reunification of the family in Canada create financial hardship? Officers should take into account that the spouse and/or older dependent children will be able to obtain employment within a reasonable period of time after arrival.
 - (5) has the domestic adapted to the Canadian lifestyle, and established contacts in the community.

- If the domestic has established her/his ability to achieve self-sufficiency, the officer will advise the domestic that (s)he will be able to apply for landing from within Canada, either immediately or upon completion of any training course the domestic may be taking. The immigration officer will also extend the employment authorization so that the domestic may continue in her/his employment until (s)he becomes landed.

- If the applicant has not been able to establish her/his ability to become self-sufficient, the immigration officer will advise her/him that (s)he will receive one more extension of her/his employment authorization, after which time (s)he must return home.

- In both instances the immigration officer will advise the employer of the decision. In addition, the employer will be counselled concerning the time required to process the application for landing from within Canada, usually a minimum of six months. Should the employer wish to seek advice on future recruitment of a domestic, the immigration officer should refer the employer to the Canada Employment Centre for further counselling.

2. Domestics Currently in Canada

Immigration officers will carry out a similar assessment for domestics currently in Canada who declare their wish to become landed at the time their employment authorization becomes due for renewal.

- If the domestic has been in Canada for over two years and it is determined that she could become successfully self-established, the immigration officer, applying as the general basis of assessment the overall guidelines outlined for new entrants, will advise the domestic that (s)he can apply for landing from within Canada and extend the employment authorization so that the domestic may continue in her/his employment until (s)he becomes landed.

- If the domestic requires additional training in order to become self-sufficient, or if (s)he has been in Canada for less than two years, the immigration officer will issue an extension of her employment authorization and refer her/him to an employment counsellor for guidance on the particular type of training that may be suitable, and consideration of an employer-worker agreement, on the same basis as new entrants.

- When (s)he requests her/his next extension, the immigration officer will assess the domestic, applying as the general basis of assessment the overall guidelines outlined for new entrants. If the domestic has demonstrated her/his ability to achieve self-sufficiency, (s)he will be advised that (s)he can make an application for landing from within Canada. The immigration officer may initiate the process either immediately or upon completion of any training course the domestic may be taking. In addition, the immigration officer will extend the work authorization so that the domestic may continue in her/his employment until (s)he becomes landed.

- If, upon assessment of the domestic, it is determined that the applicant has not been able to establish her/his ability to become self-sufficient, the immigration officer will issue one last employment authorization extension, after which the domestic will be required to return to her country.

- As in the case of new entrants, the immigration officer will advise the employer of the results of the assessment and the expected date of landing or departure, so that the employer may make appropriate arrangements.



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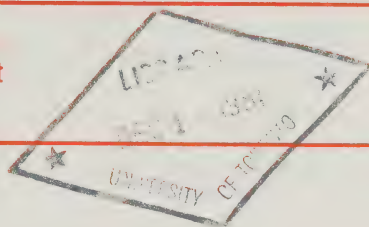
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Pour publication

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Subject

November 30, 1981
81-68

Date
Sujet



WINNIPEG, Manitoba - Computerized systems for the federal placement service and for unemployment insurance will be extended, Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today. The Treasury Board has given its approval to a \$8.5 million package which will extend computerized placement and the unemployment insurance online system to all Canada Employment Centres across Canada.

"It is crucial to convey information on jobs to workers as quickly as possible," said Mr. Axworthy. "At the same time, we must speed up processing of unemployment insurance claims. The two computerized systems do just that."

The computer system for the placement service (MOPS, for Metropolitan Orders Processing System) was first tested in Hamilton in 1976 and has since been extended to Vancouver, Ottawa-Hull, Toronto and Montréal.

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The UI online system was pilot-tested in Hull in 1976 and extended to Ottawa and the four Atlantic Provinces.

"Our intention is to have a national network which computerizes the placement and UI systems as soon as possible," said Mr. Axworthy. "Based on present planning this goal will be achieved by the end of 1985," he said.

The plan approved by Treasury Board will place a computer in Winnipeg to distribute information on workers and jobs, including those in selected mega-projects, throughout the major labour markets of the three Prairie Provinces. "This is needed to upgrade our ability to meet the dramatic growth of labour markets in the West," said Mr. Axworthy.

MOPS will also cover the East by 1985, through extension of the system to Quebec City and major centres in the Atlantic Provinces and the eventual integration of the National Job Bank. The National Job Bank is a computerized job information exchange which now lists hard-to-fill jobs across the country.

When the UI and MOPS systems are fully implemented by the end of 1985, all Canada Employment Centres will be able to provide better service to claimants and job seekers. Employers also will benefit from the wider dissemination of their job orders.

"A major improvement in the public employment service can be brought about with only a small increase in the resources devoted to it," said Mr. Axworthy. "Implementation of these automated systems will ensure Canada's continued leadership in the field of employment services."

National implementation of the UI online system will improve service to claimants and provide better control of UI funds. "We will serve claimants faster and more accurately," said Mr. Axworthy.

Implementation of these automated systems lays the groundwork for improvements in other Commission programs, such as training, mobility and information to the public through such media as Telidon. "For example, we are now studying the possibility of job information centres remote from our local offices, by such devices as large TV screens in shopping centres or in federal service centres," said Mr. Axworthy. "We can visualize clients receiving information from us on their TV sets at home -- the technology already exists."

The system will also make Commission staff more productive, said Mr. Axworthy.

For further information contact: Pat Preston (Minister's Office) 994-2482

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Backgrounder

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission has been developing and testing computerized systems to enhance delivery of service to the public since the late 1960s. Many of the Commission's programs have benefitted from automation during the last decade. The latest developments in this search are the Metropolitan Orders Processing System (MOPS) and the Unemployment Insurance online system.

The MOPS system was designed to bring information on jobs available anywhere in the labour market to the attention of worker clients. Canada Employment Centre staff enter job orders received from employers on a computer terminal. Through a computer/communications network, information on these vacancies is automatically displayed in Canada Employment Centres throughout the labour market. Job referrals and placements are also recorded in the system so that information available is as up to date as possible.

The MOPS system also contains information on worker-clients registered for work, which can be used by employment counsellors to match people and jobs. MOPS is considerably faster and more accurate than the previous manual system.

The Unemployment Insurance online system provides instant access to information on UI claims held in CEIC computers to the Canada Employment Centre serving the claimant. Decisions on claims can be entered into the computer from the local office through a computer terminal in seconds. This speeds up service, eliminates errors and makes it possible to answer queries on claims immediately.

The computer system used previously, while effective in processing UI claims, relied in part on the mails for communication between the computer centre and the local office. The new online system eliminates these delays by putting the local office in direct contact with the computer.

While the two systems (MOPS and UI online) have been developed in parallel and can operate independently of one another, the Commission plans to integrate them into one delivery system. The systems operate on compatible computers and can share communications channels and terminals.



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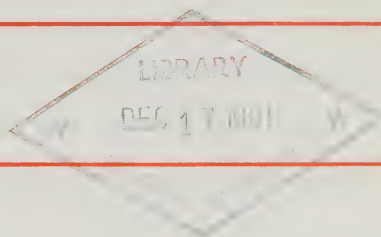
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Date
Sujet



OTTAWA - Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today that the federal government is acting immediately to help more than 800 workers to be laid off by the permanent closure of the Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. mine and mill in Uranium City, Saskatchewan.

"The promptness of our response should indicate the kind of priority we are giving to this situation," Mr. Axworthy said.

"I have asked my officials to make every effort to ensure that everything that can be done is done as quickly as possible."

Mr. Axworthy stated that the company has agreed to enter into Manpower Consultative Service Adjustment agreements with its employee representatives. The United Steelworkers will be invited to join a labour-management committee designed to find jobs for the workers.

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The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission will pay 50 per cent of the Committee costs.

Among the first actions to be taken is a temporary increase in the number of employment counsellors assigned to the Uranium City Canada Employment Centre so that no time will be lost in helping the entire community find new jobs, or be referred to training and mobility assistance.

Most workers are expected to have to relocate to find new jobs. Instant information on the 9,000 jobs listed in the CEIC's computerized National Job Bank will be provided by the installation of Telidon terminals in Uranium City.

Negotiations will begin soon with Eldorado to sign Manpower Service Consultative agreements to pinpoint other measures, such as retraining, to help the workers, Mr. Axworthy said. He praised the positive attitude shown by the company in helping its employees and its cooperation with the CEIC.

"While everyone concerned regrets that layoffs happen, if companies give ample advance warning, measures can be quickly put in place to cushion the shock for workers and their families, and help them get new jobs quickly."

"I am confident that in this case the responsibility shown by the company towards its workers will result in most of them finding jobs without having to be unemployed."



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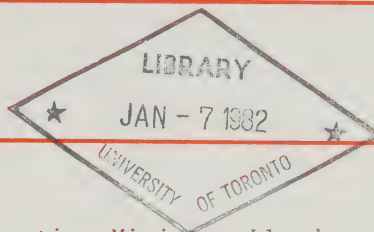
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December 11, 1981.
81/71

Date
Sujet



WINNIPEG - Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced the federal government has earmarked \$100 million to find or create summer jobs for students in 1982.

Of this total, \$75.6 million will be made available under SUMMER CANADA to create jobs that will provide students with career-oriented work experience that will help them prepare for their eventual entry into the labour market.

"Young people often experience difficulty obtaining permanent employment because they lack marketable skills," the Minister said. "By providing summer employment in fields related to their studies and career aspirations, we will help students obtain the experience they need to ease their integration into the work force. This year we are shifting the program's emphasis toward qualitative job experience."

SUMMER CANADA's Public Service Employment Component

is expected to create 3,100 summer internships in federal departments and agencies. These are technical, scientific or specialist jobs relating to the students' studies. This component will emphasize developmental internships of up to three summers' duration which will provide students with progressively more challenging career-oriented assignments that will provide them with specialized work experience and background to gain employment upon graduation from post-secondary institutions.

Mr. Axworthy also announced the possibility of placing students, on an experimental basis, in jobs in non-profit organizations that are compatible with long-term career development. The Minister said he hopes on-going summer internships, similar to those in the Public Service Employment Component, can be set up within established community organizations. The federal government is allocating up to \$2 million of SUMMER CANADA funds for these special initiatives.

"Both the Public Service Employment Component and the new special initiatives should enable us to provide on-going summer jobs that will foster long-term career development possibilities for students," the Minister said. He added that developmental work experience will also be stressed in the two other SUMMER CANADA components, the Community Projects Stream and the Federal Projects Stream.

Jobs will be created for approximately 21,100 students under the Community Projects Stream, which pays community groups a contribution toward wages and overhead costs for projects they sponsor. "This year, through SUMMER CANADA, the federal government will also be challenging communities and organizations to develop imaginative and innovative projects that will give students practical work experience," Mr. Axworthy said.

Under the Federal Projects Stream, jobs for approximately 5,600 participants will be created in projects sponsored through federal departments and agencies.

Also included in the federal government's summer employment initiatives for students are the Department of National Defence Cadet and Reserve Training Programs and the RCMP Special Supernumerary Constables Program, which will be funded at \$10 million and \$600,000 respectively, and will create jobs for another 12,925 students.

As a final student employment initiative, \$13.8 million in federal funds will be allocated to Canada Employment Centres for Students. Besides placing students in jobs in the private sector, the 395 student centres, which operate in the spring and summer, will refer students to all jobs created under the government's summer initiatives, except jobs in the Public Service Employment Component, which are staffed through the Public Service Commission. It is expected that some 296,000 students will be placed in summer jobs through the Canada Employment Centres for Students.

For more information contact:

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Background Information

1982 Federal Summer Employment Initiatives for Students

Purpose

The federal government's 1982 summer employment initiatives are designed to create and find summer jobs for students. The \$100 million federal package will fund SUMMER CANADA (including new special initiatives designed to provide students with on-going job training and development in work situations); the Department of National Defence Cadet and Reserve Training Programs; the RCMP Special Supernumerary Constables Program; and Canada Employment Centres for Students (including a Native Internship Component).

SUMMER CANADA

SUMMER CANADA is designed to create worthwhile summer jobs for students who intend to return to school in the fall. In 1981, SUMMER CANADA was estimated to have lowered the unemployment rate of students returning to school by between 1.6 and 2.4 percentage points, on average, between May and August 1981.

There are three components to the \$75.6 million SUMMER CANADA package. The Public Service Employment Component, will create approximately 3,100 summer internships in federal departments and agencies. These are jobs of a technical or specialist nature relating to the students' studies. This year, the emphasis will be on developmental internships of up to three summers' duration with provision for a variety of progressively more challenging work assignments.

In an effort to expand the principles of the Public Service Employment Component to the private sector, up to \$2 million of SUMMER CANADA funds will be used for new special initiatives. Under these initiatives, summer internships will be established, on an experimental basis, within non-profit organizations in the private sector. These internships are similar to those being established under the Public Service Employment Component in that they are designed to provide summer jobs that will give students experience that is closely related to their future career aspirations.

In the second SUMMER CANADA component, the Community Projects Stream, jobs for approximately 21,100 students will be created in community-approved projects generated by established organizations throughout the country. The program pays a contribution toward wages equal to the provincial minimum wage and a contribution toward other project costs of up to \$35 per work week.

Maximum federal support for any project is \$50,000 and organizations should develop a proposal for projects that would employ at least three local students for six to 18 weeks in useful and productive work of benefit to the student and the community.

Funds for the Community Projects Stream are distributed to federal constituencies on the basis of student unemployment data. Projects are approved following **consultation at the community level** with Members of Parliament and, where Members wish to establish them, Local Advisory Boards.

The third SUMMER CANADA component, the Federal Projects Stream, will support student job creation projects sponsored through federal departments and agencies. Funds are allocated on a provincial/territorial basis according to student unemployment data. This stream will provide jobs for an estimated 5,600 students.

In both the Community Projects and Federal Projects streams priority will be given to projects in the areas of parks, recreation and day camp services; health and social services; energy conservation, renewable resources and environment; tourism; artistic and cultural development; and improving services to the disabled. In keeping with the federal government's progressive employment practices, priority will also be given to projects promoting the hiring of women, Natives and the physically disabled.

Students will be hired for jobs in the Community Projects and Federal Projects Streams through Canada Employment Centres and Canada Employment Centres for Students. In the Public Service Employment Component, students will be recruited through the Career-Oriented Summer Employment Program of the Public Service Commission.

Department of National Defence Programs

The Department of National Defence Cadet and Reserve Training Programs traditionally provide a unique military experience for students. In 1982, this \$10 million initiative will have about 12,750 participants.

RCMP Program

The RCMP Special Supernumerary Constables Program is designed to enhance understanding of the RCMP by students contemplating a career in law or law enforcement. The program will be funded at \$600,000 and will create jobs for approximately 175 participants.

Canada Employment Centres for Students

The Canada Employment Centres for Students (or Hire-A-Student offices) play a key role in the placement of students into private sector jobs. This service, including a Native Internship Component, will cost \$13.8 million in 1982.

Canada Employment Centres for Students (CECSs), developed in response to the seasonal influx of students into the labour market, operate during the spring and summer months and are staffed by post-secondary undergraduates and recent post-secondary graduates. The centres respond to both the temporary need for jobs for students and the needs of private and public sector employers to find temporary workers for their enterprises.

It is anticipated that, during the summer of 1982, the 395 Canada Employment Centres for Students will place 296,000 students in both private and public sector jobs. Under the Native Internship Component, 300 Native students will be hired to work in Canada Employment Centres, Canada Employment Centres for Students and at the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission's National Headquarters.



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Publications

For Release

Pour publication

ate

subject

December 14, 1981
81 - 72

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced three new appointments to the Refugee Status Advisory Committee responsible for examining cases of persons who claim refugee status from within Canada.

The announcement follows a decision by the Minister to appoint additional private members to the Committee as recommended in a recent task force report on the refugee status determination process.

The appointees are: William Barton, former Canadian Ambassador to the United Nations and retired public servant; Suzanne Labrie Johnson, former Director of the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO) in Cuba and currently a Consultant with Stevenson and Kellog; and Sharon Anne Rusu, former Co-ordinator of Settlement Services for Project 4000 in Ottawa and an active participant in the field of refugee resettlement.

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The new members join four other private sector members of the Committee- Mrs. R. William Lawson, Jean R. Dagenais, Dr. Imrich Rosenberg and Kalmen Kaplansky. Also included on the Committee are representatives from the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of External Affairs. A Canadian representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, while not a voting member, sits in on case hearings as an observer.

Other task force recommendations will be studied at a national symposium on the protection of refugees in Canada, which Mr. Axworthy plans to hold in early 1982.

In making the announcement, Mr. Axworthy said the selection of these new members was based on their collective knowledge, experience and understanding of political, social and humanitarian issues, and noted that "their contribution will help to reduce the backlog of cases before the Committee and to reflect Canadian standards of procedural fairness." The Committee received more than 1,500 claims during 1980 and the figure for 1981 will exceed 2,500.

As a signatory to the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, Canada has an obligation to investigate all refugee claims made within its borders. When refugee status is not recommended by the Committee, claimants can apply for a re-determination by the Immigration Appeal Board. If refugee status is granted, claimants are normally landed as permanent residents.

"The Refugee Status Advisory Committee, which represents a cross-section of the community, is an integral part of Canada's response to the plight of refugees," the Minister added. "Every claim coming from individuals of countries where people have valid claims to refugee status will be given full consideration by the Committee."

For further information contact:

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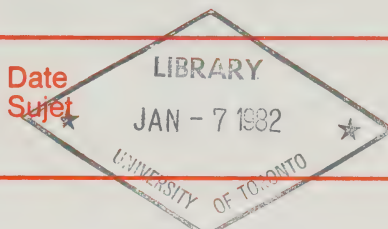
For Release

Pour publication

Date
Subject

81-73
December 14, 1981

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today the signing of two Manpower Consultative Service agreements on behalf of more than 800 workers to be laid off by the permanent closure next June of the Eldorado Nuclear Limited mine and mill in Uranium City, Saskatchewan.

One agreement was signed last Friday with two locals of the United Steel Workers of America and the company. On Monday another agreement was signed between representatives of salaried employees and the company.

The agreements concern manpower incentives and the formation of joint labour management committees to explore ways of minimizing the adverse effects of the impending closure on employees and to assist them in finding suitable alternative employment in other parts of Canada.

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"The speed with which the parties involved have reacted to this initiative is encouraging", Mr Axworthy said. "I am confident that the responsibility shown by all parties concerned will result in most of the workers finding jobs without having to be unemployed".

Among the first steps taken by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission was the assignment of additional employment counsellors to the CEC in Uranium City so that no time will be lost in helping the entire community find new jobs.

Arrangements are being made to instal Telidon terminals in Uranium City to provide instant information on the 7,000 jobs listed in the CEIC's computerized National Job Bank. It is expected most of the workers laid off will have to relocate to find new jobs.

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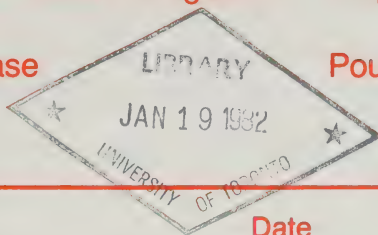
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For Release

Pour publication

ate
SubjectDecember 22, 1981
81-73Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced a range of measures to minimize the impact and extent of layoffs, to assist laid-off workers to find alternative private sector employment and to generate replacement jobs.

The measures, all of which will be put in place almost immediately and targetted to specific needs, include work sharing, special job placement services, faster and more efficient job information, restrictions on the use of foreign workers, extensions to the Portable Wage Subsidy and a major increase in direct job creation this winter.

"We hope to avert some temporary layoffs over the next few months," said Mr. Axworthy, "by making work sharing available to workers and employers who meet the program criteria. We will authorize up to \$10 million in unemployment insurance benefits for use in work-sharing over the next six months."

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layoffs are retained by the employer and the available work is shared by employees in the work sharing unit agreeing to work fewer days per week and receive unemployment insurance benefits for the time not worked. Legislative authority for work sharing already exists, following an experiment with the program between 1977 and 1979.

"Although work sharing is not the answer in all circumstances, I believe a number of groups of firms and workers may be able to make good use of the possibility over the next few months. Certainly we should make the option available to those who can well use it.

"In permanent or indefinite layoff situations, we will take special steps to help workers affected to find other jobs," said Mr. Axworthy.

Special teams will move into affected communities to offer job finding and re-employment services. Information on jobs across the country from the computerized National Job Bank will be made available via Telidon. In those sectors and occupations experiencing serious layoffs, the entry of new foreign workers will be restricted.

The Portable Wage Subsidy program will be extended to help more older workers get new jobs. It now covers older workers in communities designated under the Industrial and Labour Assistance Program. With the extension, the program will be available to older workers in all permanent layoff situations covered by Manpower Consultative Service agreements. The program will also be changed so that older workers will be eligible if they have two years employment with the firm, rather than the five years attachment previously required. This widening of the program will cost \$4 million over the next fifteen months.

In addition, \$2 million will be added to the Manpower Consultative Service budget to assist companies to provide relocation assistance to workers who choose to move to new employment following a layoff.

Job creation programs will also be considerably expanded," said Mr. Axworthy, "to provide additional jobs in areas in which severe layoffs have occurred and where unemployment levels have risen substantially. Both Canada Community Development and Canada Community Services Projects have a shelf of high quality but unfunded projects ready to start. Additional funding of about \$30 million will enable many valuable projects to go ahead and create an additional 5,000 jobs."

In other areas, where layoffs have resulted in considerable dislocation and adequate high-quality proposals are not presently available, consideration will be given to using the Special Response Feature of the Canada Community Development Projects under which project officers work with community agencies to develop projects for unemployed workers.

Funding for these measures totals fifty million, of which up to \$10 million will be in unemployment insurance costs.

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Background Paper

Canada Community Development Projects (CCDP)

Canada Community Services Projects (CCSP)

Special Response Feature of CCDP

Temporary replacement jobs in areas of the country hard hit by layoffs and increased unemployment will be generated through an additional \$33.7 million for the expansion of Canada Community Development Projects (CCDP), Canada Community Services Projects (CCSP) and the Special Response Feature of CCDP.

No new applications will be solicited for CCDP since there is an existing inventory of high quality proposals in areas of high unemployment which could not be funded under the \$113.4 million of contribution funding available. A total of \$383 million worth of applications was received. A total of 4,040 projects has now been approved. It is estimated that 24,000 jobs will be created. Many projects are operating now and all will be operative by the end of February, 1982.

CCSP is a national program supporting job creation in the voluntary and community service sector. It offers unemployed persons, particularly women, Native people, youth and disabled persons, the opportunity for meaningful work that will prepare them for future jobs, while furthering the objectives of non-profit organizations operating under severe financial constraints.

The additional funding for CCDP and CCSP is expected to support \$5,000 new jobs in the areas most affected by layoffs commencing almost immediately.

The Special Response Feature of CCDP has the capacity to provide quick and appropriate response in emergency situations. It provides important flexibility as part of any immediate strategy to increase direct job creation.

Background Paper

Work Sharing

Work sharing, an option for employers and workers faced with a temporary layoff, has been reactivated to meet present economic conditions. Introduced on an experimental basis between 1977 and 1979, the mechanism was well received by both employers and employees but it was not continued beyond the pilot stage because of the high cost.

There were 24 active agreements during the pilot stage involving 3,200 employees and the cost was 2.4 times as much as would have been spent if the layoffs had taken place and regular Unemployment Insurance UI benefits had been paid.

Under the agreements each employee in the work sharing unit agrees to work fewer days per week than normal and receives partial UI benefits for the time not worked. In the earlier experiment weekly pay for all employees was reduced by about seven per cent, where hours worked were reduced 20%.

Authorization for work sharing still exists under UI legislation, and in spite of the costs involved the Minister feels present economic conditions justify reactivating the mechanism. It is anticipated that many layoffs will be avoided in the next six months as a result.

Work sharing is designed only for temporary layoff situations. For indefinite or permanent layoff situations other programs announced today are applicable.

Background Paper

Portable Wage Subsidy

The Portable Wage Subsidy Program which is part of the federal government's Industrial and Labour Adjustment Program (ILAP) has been modified to permit its wider use. It offers a wage subsidy to employers who hire eligible workers in eligible employment.

When introduced in March, 1981, it applied only in industry sectors within four designated communities. Workers 46 years old or more were eligible if they had a minimum five-year attachment to an industry from which they have been permanently laid off or received notice of permanent layoff.

Measures introduced now extend the program to all situations subject to Manpower Consultative Service Agreements and older workers are eligible if they have had a minimum two-year attachment to the firm and are faced with permanent layoff. These new measures will also be applicable to ILAP situations.

The objective of the program is to facilitate the re-employment of older workers who are laid off and have little prospect of early re-employment.

Employers are subsidized at the rate of \$2 an hour for up to 40 hours a week for a period of 12 months from the day on which the worker first obtains subsidized employment.

Manpower Consultative Service (MCS)

MCS helps employers and employees to deal jointly with the manpower side of company planning. Problems such as high worker turnover, low productivity, worker recruitment and training can be dealt with. The service is also designed to help minimize the disruptions for employees resulting from business closure or relocation.

Once an agreement is signed the MCS committee, composed of representatives of the company, unions and employees, goes into action. The service funds up to 50 per cent of the committee's costs for research, planning and consultation. MCS is open to individual firms and their employees, entire industry sectors or particular geographic areas anticipating changes that would disrupt employers and employees.

An increase of \$2 million in Manpower Consultative Service Mobility Incentives will assist in the relocation of laid off workers for the fiscal years 1981-82 and 1982-83.

Background Paper

Employment Services

In areas of the country most severely affected by layoffs and business closures special Canada Employment and Immigration Commission teams are to be assembled to generate access to training, mobility and jobs in the community.

Information on the 7,000 or more jobs available in Canada in the National Job Bank will be made available through the installation of Telidon terminals in areas affected by major layoff of a permanent nature.

In addition, the use of foreign workers in all sectors experiencing severe layoff and in occupations particularly affected by them, will be restricted. For example, mining companies will be severely limited in the recruitment of foreign workers until the Eldorado worker adjustment efforts are completed.



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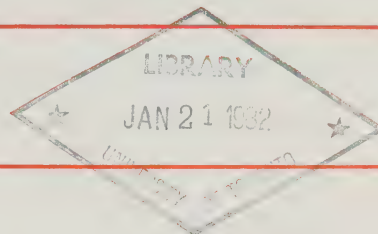
For Release

Pour publication

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subject

January 5, 1982
82-1

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today that Canada Employment Centres have been instructed to refuse any further employer requests to hire foreign workers for the mining and construction sectors and some 20 sub-groups within the manufacturing sector.

The restriction on employment of foreign workers is part of the \$50 million special program announced by Mr. Axworthy on December 22 to minimize the impact and extent of layoffs, to assist laid-off workers to find alternative employment and to generate replacement jobs. Other measures include work sharing, special job placement services, faster and more efficient job information, extensions to the Portable Wage Subsidy and a major increase in direct job creation this winter.

"I have also directed my officials to impose a similar restriction for those occupations where there have been recent severe layoffs of Canadian workers," Mr. Axworthy said.

Manufacturing industries subject to the restrictions include: fish products; shoe factories; textile firms; wood industries; paper and allied industries; primary metal industries; agricultural implement industry; aircraft and aircraft parts manufacturers; motor vehicle manufacturers; truck body and trailer manufacturers; motor vehicle parts and accessories manufacturers; manufacturers of small electrical appliances; manufacturers of major appliances; manufacturers of household radio and television receivers; and manufacturers of electrical industrial equipment.

Occupations affected include clerical, sales, service, fishing, hunting, forestry, logging, construction trades and transportation equipment operation occupations.

A further move affecting foreign workers will require that employers hire available Canadian workers for any job where the training period is considered to be three months or less.

All procedures announced today by Mr. Axworthy are effective immediately.

"The measures I am announcing today are aimed at protecting jobs for Canadians in those industries and occupations which have been the hardest hit by the downturn in the economy," the Minister said.

"The closures of mines in Uranium City, Saskatchewan, and Baie Verte, Newfoundland, the decline of residential construction in Alberta, the bleak short-term prospects for the forestry industries of British Columbia, Ontario,

Quebec and New Brunswick, the serious fisheries problems in Atlantic Canada and the massive layoffs of manufacturing workers in Ontario all clearly point to the need for a more restricted use of foreign workers," the Minister said.

Employment officials will, however, continue to approve employer requests to hire foreign domestic workers and those foreign workers whose skills are not readily available in Canada and are necessary to create job opportunities for other Canadians, Mr. Axworthy said.

"Highly-specialized workers are necessary to ensure economic growth and create employment opportunities for less skilled workers," the Minister said.

The Minister added that he will announce soon details of the other measures the federal government has introduced to prevent layoffs and to stimulate job creation this winter.

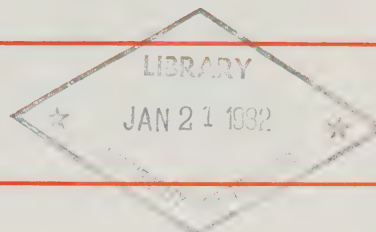
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For Release

Pour publication

ate
subjectJanuary 6, 1982
82-2Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today outlined federal government proposals for a new National Training Program, designed to overcome skill shortages, accelerate economic growth and development and facilitate industrial adjustment.

"The economic growth expected this decade presents us with tremendous challenge and opportunity," said Mr. Axworthy. "We will meet that challenge by replacing the 15-year-old Adult Occupational Training Act with new legislation to meet the skill needs of the 80s and, at the same time, improve employment prospects for many Canadians."

Federal proposals, to be discussed at a federal-provincial conference in Vancouver, January 10 and 11, include:

- . designation of national occupations for special funding and acceleration of training;

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- . an Occupational Growth and Adjustment Fund to provide capital and operating expenses for training facilities;
- . a shift of resources towards training for skills in demand and for workers affected by technological change;
- . a new basic educational upgrading program linked to skill development and job opportunities;
- . an emphasis on equal opportunity for women and other clients with special needs;
- . opportunities for involvement by voluntary or non-profit groups in the provision of training;
- . a more flexible and responsive program; and
- . improved systems and structures to determine manpower requirements and direct federal training expenditures to support national priority occupations.

"A National Training Program is needed," said Mr. Axworthy, "to deal with a national labour market. Priority will be placed on overcoming skill shortages in "national" occupations, those in which present and future shortages are a national concern and require concerted action for their resolution."

To accelerate skill development in national occupations, the federal government proposes to establish an Occupational Growth and

Adjustment Fund. This fund would be used - in cooperation with the provinces - to provide capital and initial operating expenses for the establishment, expansion or modernization of technical training facilities and equipment. Facilities could be operated by provinces, industry or non-profit organizations.

"The demands of economic growth and change in the 80s require a considerable increase in the share of resources devoted to the production of skills which are in demand," said Mr. Axworthy. "We plan to expand Critical Trade Skills Training (CTST) significantly and streamline the general industrial program to concentrate on high demand occupations, on retraining workers affected by new technologies and on training unemployed men and women."

Institutional training proposals will focus training on skills in demand, nationally and regionally, and expand pre-employment and pre-apprenticeship training. As with industrial training, workers affected by technological change will have a high priority. Closer links will also be established between educational upgrading courses and specific skill training related to job opportunities.

"A new National Training Program has to be flexible and responsive to changing economic conditions," said Mr. Axworthy. "We

intend to make it possible for voluntary or non-profit organizations to become involved in the provision of training, especially for selected groups of clients. Also, legislation which has already been presented to Parliament provides for courses longer than 52 weeks, improved access to training, simplified and improved administration and increased involvement, by private sector and other groups, in industrial training."

"We need a greater involvement by the private sector, to assess and identify skill requirements and to undertake training to meet its needs. Because the ability to direct a program of skill training depends on the relevance and quality of labour market information, new systems and structures are being developed to be more sensitive to regional, occupational and industrial sector needs."

Federal proposals result from Parliamentary and task force reports on Canada's labour markets and wide-ranging consultation with provinces, business, labour and other interested groups.

"I'm looking forward to a productive exchange of views at the Vancouver conference. I'm confident we can progress towards a solid set of agreements for training activities because I believe provincial ministers share my commitment to develop the skill develop-

ment policies needed for the labour market of the 80s."

Provincial ministers with responsibilities for labour and manpower matters have been invited to attend the Vancouver conference.

The Vancouver conference will be held at the Hotel Vancouver, where a media room will be available. Federal documentation material will be released during the conference.

For further information:

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Valerie Bachynsky (Public Affairs) (819) 997-0162

Murray Perry (Public Affairs) - Vancouver (604) 666-1075



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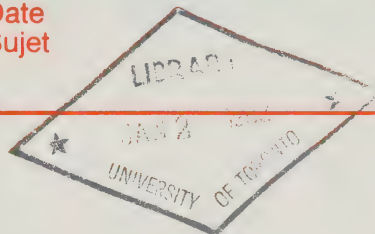
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Pour publication

Date
Subject

January 7, 1982
82-3

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today that arrangements are now in place for employers and workers to sign work sharing agreements with the federal government.

Work sharing is one of the measures in a \$50 million special program Mr. Axworthy introduced on December 22 to minimize the impact and extent of layoffs, to help laid-off workers find alternative private sector employment and to generate replacement jobs. Other measures include special job placement services, faster and more efficient job information, restrictions on the use of foreign workers, extensions to the Portable Wage Subsidy and a major increase in direct job creation this winter.

Under work sharing, employees faced with temporary layoffs are retained by the employer. The available work is shared by employees in the work sharing unit agreeing to work fewer days per week and receive unemployment insurance benefits for the time not worked. Legislative authority for work sharing already exists, following an experiment with the program between 1977

Canada

and 1979, and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission is prepared to give immediate consideration to proposals.

The Minister said work sharing projects must last at least six weeks and that applications must be received by May 28, 1982.

Other conditions which must be met for work sharing proposals to be approved are:

- firms must have been in business for at least two years;
- their workers must have been covered by unemployment insurance for at least two years;
- only economically viable firms will be considered;
- firms must prove that their employees' average work week consists of a specific number of hours;
- firms must show that work reduction was due to factors outside their control and that of their employees;
- firms must show that the shortage of work is temporary by producing evidence to support contentions that they should be able to return to a full level of employment at the end of the work sharing agreement.

"While work sharing is not the answer in all cases, I believe that many individual employers and workers will want to use it as a means to avert temporary layoffs," the Minister said.

Under the current work sharing program up to \$10 million in unemployment insurance benefits will be authorized.

Administrative arrangements for work sharing projects will be the responsibility of the CEIC's Canada Manpower Consultative Service, the Minister said.

"I am particularly pleased about this because MCS personnel work closely with management and labour whenever a serious problem arises which could result in the loss of jobs," Mr. Axworthy said.

"I think they have a pretty good track record and I know that their efforts have been appreciated by both management and labour."

The Minister added that he is writing to employer and worker associations to let them know of the availability of work sharing as a means to prevent temporary layoffs.

For more information contact:

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Jim Steen (Public Affairs) - (819) 994-6706

Background Paper

Work Sharing

Work sharing, an option for employers and workers faced with a temporary layoff, has been implemented to meet present economic conditions. Introduced on a limited experimental basis between 1977 and 1979, the mechanism was well received by both the employers and the employees who used it.

There were 24 active agreements during the pilot stage involving 3,200 employees. Although the financial cost to the government and the unemployment insurance account was higher than would have otherwise been the case, work sharing played a real role in easing the burdens of slack periods.

Under the agreements each employee in the work sharing unit agrees to work fewer days per week than normal and receives partial UI benefits for the time not worked. In the earlier experiment weekly pay (including unemployment insurance) for all employees was reduced by about 7 per cent, whereas hours worked were reduced 20 per cent. Without work sharing, the alternative would have been, on average, a layoff of 20 per cent of the affected staff.

Work sharing is designed only for temporary layoff situations. For permanent layoff situations other programs announced December 22, 1981 are applicable.

How it works

A firm facing a 20 per cent reduction in production plans to lay off one-fifth of its work force. Work sharing can be a new option. Faced with this situation, a company could employ its total work force on a four-day week basis. A reduction from 40 hours to 32 hours a week would cut production by the required 20 per cent without reducing the number of employees.

The company pays its employees for the hours they work and unemployment insurance "tops up" the reduced wages with work sharing benefits (UI benefits) for the days they were unemployed.

Work sharing agreements do not affect workers' rights to regular UI benefits should they be laid off at the end of the work sharing period.

Work sharing benefits are payable as soon as the work sharing period starts. There is no waiting period, as there is for regular UI benefits. This is done to maintain continuity of employment and production.

What it means in dollar terms

Under work sharing, a person normally earning \$70 a day or \$350 for a five-day week would receive \$322 for a four-day week: \$280 would be pay (\$70 for each work day) and \$42 would be work sharing benefits (60 per cent of \$70 - the same amount as regular UI benefits). Thus, this person would get about 92 per cent of the usual weekly pay.

A daily rate of \$42 will be the maximum unemployment insurance any person can get under work sharing. This is based on the maximum weekly insurable earnings in 1982: \$350. Thus, an individual earning \$400 a week would still only get \$42 for each day not worked.

Work sharing can be arranged for a reduction in production from 20 per cent to 60 per cent.

The advantages

Employees participating in work sharing get more in wages and benefits than if they were laid off and collecting full unemployment insurance. This is not the only factor which makes work sharing such a positive response to the current unemployment situation. There are other advantages:

- By not being laid off, workers maintain their skills and work habits.
- An employee is spared the uncertainties and hardships that come with total unemployment.
- The employer gains too: the work force remains intact and this eliminates the need to recruit and retrain when production is again increased.

Financing

Work sharing is financed by unemployment insurance. This is because work sharing is an alternative to layoffs. In the current program, which will be for six months, \$10 million in UI benefits has been authorized.

How to qualify

Briefly, employers must meet two important conditions. The firm must be an established enterprise that has been in business for at least two years. It must be shown that the need for reduced output is temporary and unavoidable. The layoff must be temporary, not permanent and not just a normal seasonal layoff.

Employees must meet the entrance requirements they would have to fulfil if they were applying for regular UI benefits - they must have worked from 10 to 14 weeks depending on the rate of unemployment in their region. Other minimum entrance rules apply if the work sharing applicant has been on claim in the past year or has recently entered or re-entered the labour market.

The agreement

Both the management and the employees of the work unit must agree to work sharing and jointly request it. Applications for work sharing and the resulting agreements must be signed jointly by representatives of the company and the employees.

Project duration

Work sharing projects approved by Employment and Immigration Canada must last for at least 6 weeks, but no longer than 26 weeks.

The deadline

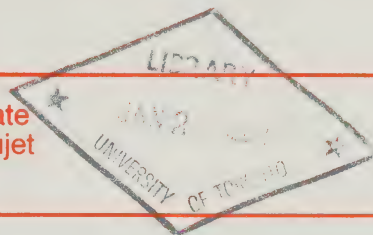
No work sharing agreement will be approved after May 28, 1982.

Contact your nearest Canada Employment Centre for more information on this innovative approach to keep Canadians working.

Minister
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For Release

Pour publication

Date
SubjectJanuary 12, 1982
82-4Date
Sujet

OTTAWA - Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced funding allocations and application deadlines for SUMMER CANADA, the federal government's direct summer job creation program for students.

The program is designed to create summer jobs in both the private and public sectors that will provide students with job experience to prepare them for future labour market participation.

"Sponsoring organizations are reminded that the program emphasizes qualitative job experience for students. In evaluating proposals," Mr. Axworthy said, "I will be looking for projects that show the most potential for fostering long-term career development possibilities for students."

Across Canada, \$49 million will be available under SUMMER CANADA's Community Projects Stream for jobs in community-approved projects generated by established organizations. Mr. Axworthy said he expects jobs for approximately 21,100 students will be created under this stream. Potential sponsors have

until February 26, 1982 to submit project proposals. Application forms are available at local Canada Employment Centres and regional Employment Development Branch offices.

Mr. Axworthy also announced that up to \$2 million would be used nationally to fund, on an experimental basis, career-related internships within established organizations. Under these special initiatives, students will be placed in jobs in non-profit organizations that are compatible with long-term career development. The Minister said he hopes these initiatives will broaden the range of career-oriented experience available to students.

To ensure a variety of jobs in the special initiatives, Employment and Immigration Canada will be soliciting proposals from established non-profit organizations. Mr. Axworthy said if the experiment proves successful, he hopes to make such internships a larger, permanent feature of SUMMER CANADA.

Another \$10 million has been allocated nationally to SUMMER CANADA's Public Service Employment Component to create 3,100 summer internships in federal departments and agencies. These are technical, scientific or specialist jobs relating to the students' studies. This component will emphasize developmental internships lasting up to three summers, which will provide students with progressively more challenging career-oriented experience. Jobs in this component will be staffed through the Public Service Commission.

Finally, \$14.6 million in federal funds will be available under the Federal Projects Stream of SUMMER CANADA to create jobs for approximately 5,600 students in projects sponsored through federal departments and agencies.

Students interested in jobs in the Community Projects or Federal Projects Streams, or in the new special initiatives, should apply at their local Canada Employment Centre or Canada Employment Centre for Students.

For further information contact:

Pat Preston (Minister's Office) - (819) 994-2482
Vivian Collins (Public Affairs) - (819) 994-6911

SUMMER CANADA 1982 - ÉTÉ CANADA

PROVINCIAL ALLOCATIONS BY ELEMENT/
ALLOCATIONS PROVINCIALES PAR ÉLÉMENT

PROVINCE/TERRITORY PROVINCE/TERRITOIRE	COMMUNITY PROJECTS STREAM/ VOLET DES PROJETS COMMUNAUTAIRES	FEDERAL PROJECTS STREAM/ VOLET DES PROJETS FÉDÉRAUX	PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYMENT COMPONENT/ COMPOSANTE D'EMPLOI DANS LA FONCTION PUBLIQUE	SPECIAL INITIATIVES/ INITIATIVES SPÉCIALES
NEWFOUNDLAND/ TERRE-NEUVE	\$ 1,636,000	\$ 674,000	\$ 471,000	\$ 107,000
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND/ ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD	263,000	100,000	52,000	60,000
NOVA SCOTIA/ NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE	1,844,000	729,000	448,000	116,000
NEW BRUNSWICK/ NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK	1,708,000	699,000	443,000	110,000
QUÉBEC	11,204,000	4,810,000	2,530,000	446,000
ONTARIO	12,552,000	3,874,000	2,374,000	492,000
MANITOBA	2,118,000	775,000	545,000	124,000
SASKATCHEWAN	1,813,000	730,000	416,000	114,000
ALBERTA	1,585,000	410,000	230,000	106,000
BRITISH COLUMBIA/ COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE	4,305,000	1,572,000	998,000	203,000
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES/ TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST	357,000	142,000	107,000	63,000
YUKON TERRITORY/ TERRITOIRE DU YUKON	250,000	85,000	64,000	59,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION/ RÉGION DE LA CAPITALE NATIONALE	-	-	1,322,000	-
CANADA	\$39,635,000 *	\$14,600,000	\$10,000,000	\$2,000,000

An additional \$9,365,000 has been set aside for a reserve and to cover administrative costs.

Une somme additionnelle de \$9,365,000 a été mise de côté comme réserve et pour payer les frais administratifs.



Minister
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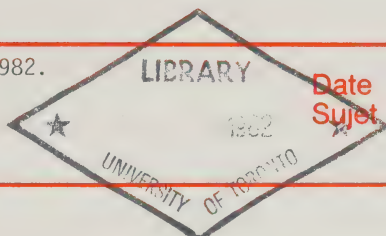
For Release

Pour publication

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January 18, 1982.

82-5



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy said today the federal government may spend up to \$1.5 million to help move laid-off Uranium City mine workers and their families to jobs in other parts of Canada.

About 830 workers are being laid off next June by the permanent closure of the Eldorado Nuclear Limited mining operation in the tiny Saskatchewan community on the north shore of Lake Athabaska.

In noting that a manpower mobility incentive agreement will be signed shortly Mr. Axworthy said everything possible should be done to help the workers.

"Uranium City is one of the most remote communities in all of Canada, and as a one-industry town there simply is no alternative employment for the workers," the Minister said.

... 2

The company's offer of generous severance pay and other financial assistance was an indication of its intention to cushion the shock of the layoff, Mr. Axworthy said.

As a party to the mobility incentive agreement, the company will pay at least 50 per cent of all relocation costs, up to a maximum of \$9,000 per employee. Initially it will pay the moving costs for each of its workers, and will be reimbursed by the federal government on a matching basis, up to the \$1.5 million figure.

A number of steps have already been taken to provide the workers with job leads.

Shortly after the mine closure was announced, a manpower adjustment committee composed of company and union representatives was set up to find jobs for the laid-off miners.

Also, three Telidon terminals are being installed at Uranium City through which the miners will have access to job information stored in Employment and Immigration's National Job Bank, a computerized job placement system, Mr. Axworthy said.

There are some 7,000 jobs listed in the Bank at any given time, including more than 400 job openings with mining companies, Mr. Axworthy said. In addition there are hundreds of other jobs listed which could be filled by the Eldorado workers.

One of the Telidon terminals will be at the mine site, one in the downtown area and the other at the local Canada Employment Centre.

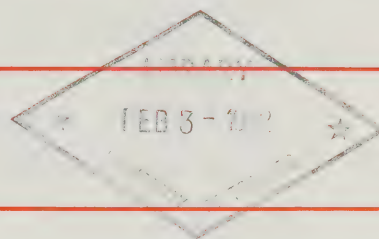
For more information contact:

Pat Preston (Minister's Office) - (819) 994-2482
Jim Steen (Public Affairs) - (819) 994-6706

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

Date
SubjectJanuary 20, 1982
82 - 6Date
Sujet

Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today called upon private organizations and individuals to assist in the movement of Polish refugees from Austria to Canada.

Although 14,000 government sponsored refugees will have entered Canada by the end of 1982, and many more will arrive here under the special family reunification program, the Minister pointed out that many more refugees will still need assistance.

"I urge private organizations as well as individuals to respond to this situation with the same generosity that Canadians showed to the Southeast Asian refugees," Mr. Axworthy said.

"We in the government cannot solve the problem by ourselves. What is called for is a greater international effort and more participation by the general public to complement our leadership in this area."

Mr. Axworthy noted that more than half of the 80,000 Southeast Asian refugees were brought to Canada by private sponsors.

"We have no restrictions on the number of Polish refugees entering Canada under private sponsorships," he pointed out. "The Canadian government has signed sponsorship agreements with many church groups, the Canadian Polish Congress and the Polish Alliance of Canada."

Despite the existence of these agreements, only 169 individuals and families from Eastern Europe were sponsored in 1981, Mr. Axworthy added.

The Minister also pointed out that Canada's overall response to Poles needing resettlement has been more generous than that of any other country.

"I am sending representatives from my personal staff and my department to review the situation first hand and report back to me. They will also consult with the United Nations High Commission in Geneva," Mr. Axworthy added.

To date, more than 5,500 Poles have been helped through the 1981 refugee plan and by the special measures introduced last October by Mr. Axworthy. Half of these are government assisted refugees and the others are visitors who have applied to stay in Canada; another 1,000 have arrived in Canada from Poland under the family reunification program.

For further information contact: P. Preston, Minister's office (819) 994-2482
L. Westerberg, Public Affairs (819) 994-4015



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

Date
Subject

January 21, 1982
82-7

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced allocation of \$33.7 million to increase employment opportunities through the Canada Community Development Projects (CCDP) program, the Canada Community Services (CCSP) program, and the Special Response Feature of CCDP.

Increased funding for these program initiatives is among the measures in a \$50 million special program introduced December 22 by Mr. Axworthy to minimize the impact and extent of layoffs, to help laid-off workers find alternative private sector employment and to generate additional jobs in areas where they are most required.

All regions will benefit from the additional funds. Federal constituencies in which layoffs have added substantially to the number of unemployed persons registered at Canada Employment Centres have been given priority in the allocation of funds.

No new applications will be solicited for the CCDF program. There is an existing inventory of high quality proposals in areas of high unemployment which could not be funded under the \$113.4 million of contribution funding earlier available and some projects already funded will be helped to expand their operations. More than 4,300 projects have been approved to date and all will be operating by the end of February, 1982. The new funding of \$27.8 million will boost the estimate of 19,100 new jobs to approximately 23,700.

The Special Response Feature of CCDF has been allocated an additional \$4 million to increase its capacity to provide quick and appropriate response in emergency situations.

CCSP, a national program supporting job creation in the voluntary and community service sector, will expand its activities funding a further \$1.9 million worth of the high quality proposals already on hand. The program offers unemployed persons, particularly women, Native people, youth and disabled persons, the opportunity for meaningful work that will prepare them for future jobs, while furthering the objectives of non-profit organizations operating under severe financial constraints. The 554 projects already operating have created 1,313 jobs with a federal contribution of \$12 million. That number will expand by 15 per cent with the additional funding.

Allocation to date by province for CCDP and CCSP is as follows:

Newfoundland, \$6,580,000; Nova Scotia, \$1,855,000; Prince Edward Island, \$461,000; New Brunswick, \$1,777,000; Quebec, \$9,649,000; Ontario, \$2,086,000; Manitoba, \$976,000; Saskatchewan, \$886,000; Alberta, \$335,000; British Columbia, \$1,687,000; Yukon, \$177,000.

For more information contact:

Pat Preston (Minister's Office) (819) 994-2482
Bob Burgess (Public Affairs) (819) 994-6902

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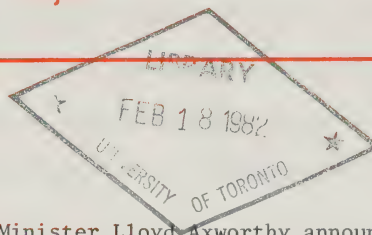
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February 4, 1982

82-8

New Work Sharing agreements announcedDate
Sujet

OTTAWA -- Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today that the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission has approved ten Work Sharing proposals, is now considering ten more and expects to consider many new proposals in the next few weeks to prevent the temporary layoff of thousands of Canadian workers.

The Federal Government's three-week-old Work Sharing program has already prevented the layoff of 440 workers. "In the last few weeks, the Commission approved ten Work Sharing projects with 658 workers sharing work to avoid the layoff of 440 workers", said Mr. Axworthy.

Of the ten proposals already approved, seven involve firms in British Columbia, and one each in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. Many of the new proposals involve manufacturing firms in Ontario and Quebec.

.../2

The ten agreements already in effect mean a total federal government commitment of over \$700,000. Up to \$10 million in unemployment insurance benefits has been authorized for work sharing.

"I expect we'll approve many new proposals within the next few weeks. This should mean that thousands of workers will be spared the hardships of a temporary layoff. I should stress that employers will also benefit by being able to retain a trained work force during production slowdowns", the Minister said.

Under the Work Sharing program, all workers in a work sharing unit agree to work one to three days less a week to prevent layoffs.

While a work sharing agreement is in effect, workers continue to get wages for days worked, while unemployment insurance benefits cover most of their wages for days not worked. For most workers, wages and UI benefits will total about 90 per cent of their normal weekly pay.

The deadline for submitting work sharing proposals to the Commission's Canada Employment Centres is May 28, 1982.

Other conditions which must be met for work sharing projects to be approved are:

- firms must have been in business for at least two years;
- their workers must have been covered by unemployment insurance for at least two years;
- only economically viable firms will be considered;
- firms must show that the work reduction was due to factors outside their control and that of their employees;
- firms must show that the shortage of work is temporary by producing evidence to support contentions that they should be able to return to a full level of employment at the end of the work sharing agreement.

For further information contact:

Pat Preston (Minister's Office) - (819) 994-2482
Jim Steen (Public Affairs) - (819) 994-6706



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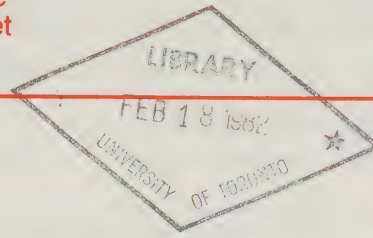
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February 8, 1982
82-9

Date
Sujet



Ottawa. Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Employment and Immigration and Ontario Natural Resources Minister Alan Pope today announced a joint employment support program to assist workers affected by the present slow-down in the lumber and forestry industry in Ontario where layoffs are threatening the economic security of many small forestry-dependent communities.

The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission will jointly finance this employment support initiative through Ontario's Board of Industrial Leadership and Development (BILD) and special job creation provisions of the U.I. Act.

Section 38 of the Unemployment Insurance Act is designed to permit the use, in certain circumstances, of unemployment insurance benefit payments to effectively develop the country's labour force to ensure continued use of workers' skills during periods when they are unemployed.

Canada

Mr. Axworthy pointed out that the federal government is prepared to consider proposals from elsewhere in Canada where arrangements can be set up similar to those established with Ontario which is the first province to use the provisions in this way. In Ontario the program will be underway by March 1, 1982 and will provide jobs for forestry workers until the industry experiences an anticipated mid-year recovery.

"This joint federal-provincial program will assist in maintaining a skilled labour force in the communities where it is vitally needed", Mr. Pope said. "It is designed to provide bridge employment for as many laid off forestry workers as possible."

Mr. Axworthy said the program will help workers get through the next few months until the industry begins to recover. "Besides the employment opportunities for workers, this program will also provide many benefits to the communities and to the province through the additional work that will take place," Mr. Axworthy said.

Mr. Pope added "this program allows forestry-dependent communities to retain their skilled forestry workers, a cash flow and their community vigour. I am pleased we can achieve all of these objectives".

Under this new federal-provincial approach, companies in the forest industry will be invited to propose projects within an accelerated forest improvement program which would provide laid off workers with an opportunity to remain productive and receive compensation by the addition of B.I.L.D. funds to special and enriched U.I. benefits.

Activities including forest regeneration, nursery development, forest access road construction, fire hazards reduction and forest protection will be developed at the local level through special committees. Overall direction will be provided by a joint federal-provincial steering committee.

Federal Environment Minister John Roberts, who is responsible for the Canada Forestry Service, said this innovative proposal shows the willingness of federal and provincial governments to work together to improve the forestry sector.

"In particular I am pleased that skilled woods and mills workers will be employed in their local communities during the current downturn in lumber markets", Mr. Roberts said.

Mr. Axworthy said that he has also asked his officials to look at work sharing options and projects under the Canada Community Development Program to further assist northern communities experiencing severe economic downturns.

Mr. Pope said the Ministry of Natural Resources is also examining the acceleration of spring and summer works projects and he plans an announcement soon.

BACKGROUND PAPER

U.I./JOB CREATION PROVISIONS

Under Section 38 of the Unemployment Insurance Act there is provision, in certain circumstances for the Unemployment Insurance program to be used to support the continued use of the skills of workers during periods when they have been laid off.

Through these provisions, unemployment insurance claimants whose short-term alternative employment prospects are poor can be given the opportunity to participate voluntarily while on claim in productive activities which will create assets of value for the community at large.

Participants in such an arrangement are provided, where necessary, with a supplement to the normal unemployment insurance benefit level in order to bring their total remuneration up to the wage level applicable to work which they are undertaking, to a maximum of \$240 weekly. Laid off workers who choose not to participate in the job creation projects remain eligible for regular unemployment insurance benefits.

This significant federal response enhances provincial programs designed to accommodate the particular circumstances of wood workers in Northern Ontario, 32 percent of whom were laid off during the first half of January. These workers, as well as workers who have been placed on permanent or temporary layoff in the mills (most of whom are concentrated in the operations of firms engaged in producing lumber, veneer, plywood or particle board) will be able to

maintain employment and to contribute to long-term forest management plans and objectives while awaiting recall to their regular employment. Participating workers will use up their normal unemployment insurance entitlement. At the termination of the project, any workers who have not been rehired in regular employment will be eligible to receive their remaining unused unemployment insurance entitlement or six weeks of unemployment insurance benefits, whichever is greater.

The Commission will continue to pay benefits directly to participating claimants and, in the Northern Ontario situation, the substantial administrative and other overhead costs of maintaining the activities will be borne by the Government of Ontario which will also provide for a \$60 weekly supplement to the \$240 benefit rate established under Section 38 of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

The bulk of the workers involved are expected to be highly skilled and experience-seasoned employees, located in communities and areas where it would be difficult, if not impossible, to attract and train replacement staff should these laid off workers be forced to leave their communities and seek alternative employment elsewhere. Through this use of the unemployment insurance program additional productivity will be obtained, disruption for families, communities and the provincial and national economies will be reduced and the industry will be able to retain skilled forestry workers through to the recovery period.

The Commission is prepared to consider other proposals of this sort elsewhere in Canada where similar circumstances prevail.



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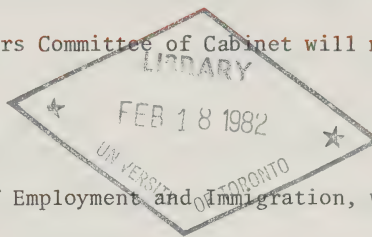
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Date
Subject

February 10, 1982
82-10

Date
Sujet

OTTAWA: The Western Affairs Committee of Cabinet will meet in
Winnipeg Friday, February 12.



Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Employment and Immigration, will chair
the meeting, being held for the first time outside Ottawa.

In addition to Mr. Axworthy, other ministers expected to attend
the committee meeting include: Hon. Jack Austin, Minister of State;
Hon. Ray Perrault, Government Leader in the Senate; Hon. H.A. (Bud) Olson,
Minister of State for Economic and Regional Development; Hon. Hazen Argue,
Minister of State for the Canadian Wheat Board; Hon. Herb Gray, Minister
of Industrial and Regional Expansion; Hon. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of
Transport; Hon. Eugene Whelan, Minister of Agriculture.

.../2

In addition to the closed Cabinet Committee session, which will take place in the afternoon, Ministers will participate in other meetings in consultation throughout the day.

A private breakfast with Manitoba Cabinet Ministers is planned to discuss federal-provincial co-operation on economic and industrial development in Manitoba.

The Ministers will meet representatives of the Canadian Export Association, the Canola Crushers Association and the Council of B.C. Forest Industries. These consultations have been scheduled as follow-up to the federal government's western transport capacity announcement this week.

The Ministers will also meet the Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association to discuss the economic diversification potential for the association's industry in Western Canada.

Presentations will also be made on employment initiatives and the Winnipeg Core area agreement.

For further information: Pat Preston, Minister's Office (Ottawa) (819) 994-2482

Ron Collett, Minister's Office (Winnipeg) (204) 949-4999



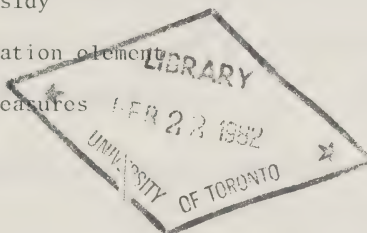
news release communiqué

Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

Labour Adjustment Backgrounder

COMPONENTS

- Enhanced training incentives for individuals and firms
- A Portable Wage Subsidy
- A Community job creation element
- Revamped mobility measures



APPLICATION

- Improved Critical Trade Skills Training (CTST) incentives are available in designated and non-designated communities. The other labour adjustment measures will apply to workers in the designated industries and communities.

TRAINING

- CTST - reimbursement to a maximum of \$250 weekly to firms that train people under the CTST program.
- Redundant workers in occupations no longer in demand in the designated communities, will be eligible for increased training allowances as soon as the necessary legislative amendments are approved by Parliament.

- CEIC Regional Training officials in consultation with the Community Adjustment Committees will identify occupations for which redundant workers can be trained.

DIRECT JOB CREATION

- Designed to provide temporary, productive employment during the period of community adjustment to workers who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits.
- The contribution to wages will be up to 20 per cent above the provincial minimum wage for workers and up to 50 per cent above the minimum wage for project managers.
- Contribution to project costs other than wages (employee benefits, overhead) can be up to a maximum of \$80.00 for each work week contracted with the project employer.
- Hiring for projects will take place through a Canada Employment Centre (CEC) unless specifically exempted. Priority will be given to laid-off workers with greatest need and suitability for type of work proposed.

PORTABLE WAGE SUBSIDY

- Intended to facilitate the re-employment of older workers in selected labour market situations in which people have been or are about to be laid off with little prospect of re-employment. It provides a wage subsidy to employers who hire eligible workers in a continuing job.

- The subsidy is payable for a period of up to 12 months at the rate of \$2.00 an hour per participant to a maximum of 40 hours a week. It is attached to the worker but payable to the employer who hires the worker.

- Eligible Candidates

Employers:

- any employer who has been in business in Canada for at least 12 months.

Employees: to be eligible workers must:

- have been permanently displaced or have received notification of approaching permanent displacement from a firm;
- have been employed for at least 2 years out of the last 10 on a full-time basis with the firm from which they have been or are about to be displaced;
- be 45 or more years old.

- Eligible Employment: to qualify for the subsidy, the employer must offer employment that:

- offers reasonable opportunity for employment beyond the subsidy period;
- is full-time (normally 35 hours per week);
- has a pay rate equivalent to the going rate for the job and not below the provincial minimum wage;

- does not displace any employees including those on layoff, awaiting recall, or absent because of a labour dispute.

MOBILITY

- enhanced mobility allowances will be provided to workers in designated communities to help defray costs of assuming temporary employment or relocating permanently in another community;
- for those workers who have secured a temporary job outside the designated community, mobility assistance to get to that location will be available at three times the normal rates which range from 7-9 cents per km. Those who are relocating to permanent employment will be eligible for three times the basic relocation assistance up to a maximum of \$9,000. The current benefit rates for relocation assistance range from 10 cents to \$1.70 per km based on the distance travelled, the number of dependants and the annual income of the new employment;
- use of the CEIC's computerized national job bank to match workers to jobs.

COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM

- An Industrial and Labour Adjustment Committee of Deputy Ministers has been established to implement the community-based program measures and advise Ministers concerning designations of industries, communities and workers.
- The Federal Cabinet designates communities for special adjustment aid.

- Community Adjustment Committees will be established in designated communities, representation will be invited from the three levels of government and from labour and business.
- On-the-spot working groups of federal officials in each community to ensure timely and efficient operation of federal programs.
- Sunset provisions to be established for each community designation.

STATUS REPORT ON ASSISTANCE TO LABOUR
UNDER INDUSTRY AND LABOUR ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM (ILAP)
APRIL 1-DECEMBER 31, 1981

ILAP Supplementary Programs

Employment and Immigration Canada components of ILAP in the communities of Port Cartier/Sept-Iles, Quebec; Sydney, Nova Scotia; Tracy/Sorel, Quebec and Windsor, Ontario, designated March 16, 1981.

- Community Employment Program: 58 projects have been approved representing 521 jobs and a financial commitment of \$3.7 million. This program provides additional temporary productive employment to workers who have used up their unemployment insurance benefits.
- Critical Trade Skills Training: 138 contracts involving 372 trainees have been signed in the four designated communities and \$1.2 million committed. This program provides generous financial incentives to employers to train people in those skills in short supply. The program is available across Canada with some 3,609 trainees participating at a cost commitment of \$20.4 million.
- Portable Wage Subsidy: 318 job vouchers have been issued for a cost commitment of \$1.3 million. Wage subsidies help workers age 45 and over find employment anywhere in Canada.
- Enhanced Mobility Allowances: 26 approved applications and a disbursement of \$74 thousand. This program is to encourage workers to accept employment in another community.

Regular Labour Adjustment Programs

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| - Job Creation | -- 1,588 jobs at \$7.6 million, under Canada
Community Development Projects |
| - Training | -- 7,285 trainees at a cost of \$8.4 million |
| - Placements | -- 8,557 in regular and casual jobs |
| - Mobility | -- 875 assistances costing \$0.546 million |

For media inquiries contact Jim Steen - (819) 994-6706

For public inquiries contact Allan Jacques - (819) 994-2591



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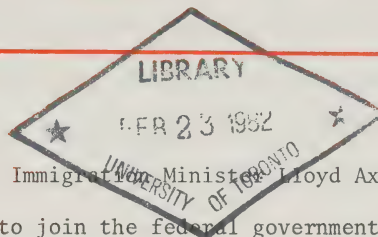
For Release

Pour publication

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Subject

February 11, 1982
82-11

Date
Sujet



OTTAWA - Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today called on provincial governments to join the federal government in the development of employment support programs to assist workers affected by industrial slow-down and layoffs.

In a telex to provincial manpower and labour ministers, Mr. Axworthy drew attention to a joint federal-provincial agreement signed earlier this week with Ontario's Ministry of Natural Resources. The agreement will allow about 2,000 temporarily laid-off lumber and forestry workers to continue working in forestry-related activities during the current downturn in the industry.

"Under the provisions of section 38 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, persons who are receiving UI benefits and have no immediate prospects of employment may elect to participate in a job creation project set up under the Act," Mr. Axworthy explained.

... 2

"Workers who participate in these projects will receive a supplement to their normal UI benefit level."

Normally a person in receipt of UI benefits loses entitlement to benefits by taking a job. Under section 38, the rate of benefit paid to workers who participate in job creation projects is determined by the going rate for the work being done to a maximum of \$240 weekly. The Government of Ontario will supplement the UI benefits paid to participating lumber and forestry workers with an additional \$60 a week. The province will also provide a contribution toward maintaining workers' benefit packages, overhead and administrative costs incurred by the project.

Mr. Axworthy pointed out to the provincial ministers that the program is now operating only in Ontario but he encouraged them to consider ways their governments might develop similar proposals which would provide workers with temporary employment in productive activities.

"The kind of arrangement under way in Ontario can be a means of providing people with work and of maintaining a cash flow in communities which are dependent upon this resource," Mr. Axworthy said. "It is a way of ensuring that the recovery period is not impeded by the need to replace skilled workers who have been forced to move elsewhere."

The Minister also pointed out that the federal government would be prepared to consider proposals from elsewhere in Canada where similar arrangements might be set up.

A copy of the full text of Mr. Axworthy's telex is attached.

Attach.

For further information contact:

Pat Preston (Minister's Office) - (819) 994-2482
Bob Burgess (Public Affairs) - (819) 994-6902

During the recent First Ministers' Conference, the Premiers expressed a concern we all share for the Canadian unemployed. Positive effective action on the part of governments was called for and it is in that light that I am pleased to invite you to participate in the most recent federal initiative to use Unemployment Insurance funds to enhance the long-term viability of our natural resources.

As you know, on February 8, 1982, in conjunction with the Minister of Natural Resources for Ontario, I announced a job creation program which will enable laid-off forestry workers in Ontario to continue working in forestry-related activities during the current downturn in the industry. These activities will be designed to enhance the productivity of this sector in the longer term.

Federal support for this joint federal-provincial undertaking will be provided through the provisions of Section 38 of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Under this section of the Act persons who are receiving unemployment insurance benefits, who have an immediate prospect of employment and who elect to participate in a job creation project set up under the Act, are able to receive a supplement to their normal unemployment insurance benefit level. The rate of benefit paid under section 38 is determined by the going rate of pay for the work being undertaken to a maximum currently established at \$240 weekly. In the case of the Ontario Forestry workers, the Government of Ontario will be providing participants with an additional \$60 weekly supplement and is providing a contribution toward maintaining the workers' benefit packages as well as contributing toward overhead and other administrative costs incurred by the project.

This program is currently operating only in Ontario. I am sure, however, that you share my concern that other opportunities for providing people with temporary employment in productive activities should not go unexplored. In the case of the forestry sector particularly, the kind of arrangement under way in Ontario can be a means of providing people with work, of maintaining a cash flow in communities which are dependent upon this resource and of ensuring that the recovery period is not impeded by the need to replace skilled workers who have been forced to move elsewhere.

In my February 8, 1982 announcement of the use of Section 38 of the Unemployment Insurance Act in Ontario I indicated that the federal government would be prepared to consider proposals from elsewhere in Canada where similar arrangements might be set up. I am therefore pleased to extend this invitation to consider ways in which our respective levels of government may be able to act in concert in order to provide increased employment opportunities for those persons to whom this approach may be suited and appropriate.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

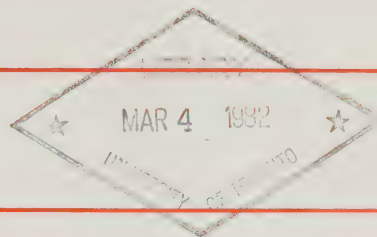
For Release

Pour publication

Date
Subject

February 15, 1982
82-12

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today said 47 work sharing agreements approved as of February 11 means 3,179 Canadians will be sharing work to avoid the layoff of 1,592 workers.

A total of \$4.3 million has now been committed to work sharing agreements over the past four weeks. Firms in Ontario and British Columbia lead with 16 approved projects each, followed by seven in Manitoba, four in Alberta, three in Quebec and one in Nova Scotia.

Under work sharing, all employees in a work sharing unit agree to work one to three days less a week to prevent layoffs. The pay envelope is topped up by unemployment insurance benefits and most workers receive about 90 per cent of their normal weekly pay.

"Temporary work sharing is even more popular with firms and workers than was anticipated," Mr. Axworthy said. "If applications continue at the present pace, we may have to consider raising the \$10 million ceiling on the total value of work sharing agreements".

For more information contact: Pat Preston (Minister's Office) - (819) 994-2482
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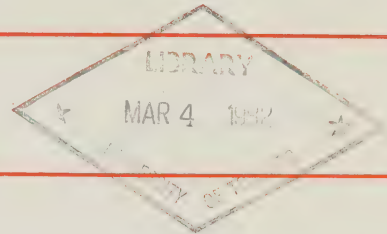
For Release

Pour publication

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subject

February 18, 1982
82-15

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today said 68 work sharing agreements approved as of February 16 means 4,144 Canadians will be sharing work to avoid the layoff of 1,903 workers.

A total of almost \$5 million has been committed to work sharing agreements over the past five weeks. Firms in Ontario lead with 25 approved projects, followed by 22 in British Columbia, eight in Manitoba, five in Alberta, four in Nova Scotia, three in Quebec and one in Saskatchewan.

Under work sharing, all employees in a work sharing unit agree to work one to three days less a week to prevent layoffs. The pay envelope is topped up by unemployment insurance benefits and most workers receive about 90 per cent of their normal weekly pay.

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For more information contact: Pat Preston (Minister's Office) (819) 994-2482
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Minister
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For Release

Pour publication

ate
subject

February 18, 1982
82-16

Date
Sujet



Figures released today by Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy revealed that about 26,000 jobs have been created to date by the second round of Canada Community Development Projects (CCDP). The federal government has made \$140.5 million available to the program for the creation of employment opportunities.

CCDP funding was increased by \$27.1 million in January and, with about 90 per cent of these incremental funds committed, has created 96,474 additional weeks of work in 4,611 new jobs. The balance of the funds will be committed within the next few weeks to employment generating projects.

"I anticipate that the additional funding will produce about 5,000 jobs," Mr. Axworthy said. "While all parts of the country have benefited from CCDP, communities hardest hit by unemployment and layoffs have gained the most."

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Quebec leads the way with an estimated 7,897 jobs created, followed by Newfoundland with 4,938, Ontario 2,783, New Brunswick, 2,673, Nova Scotia 2,189, British Columbia and the Yukon, 1,265, Manitoba 2,281, Saskatchewan 733, Alberta and Northwest Territories 745, and Prince Edward Island 665.

The additional funding for CCDP is one measure of a special \$50 million program initiated to minimize the impact and extent of layoffs and to help workers find alternate private sector employment and to generate additional jobs in areas where they are most required.

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For Release

Pour publication

ate
subject

February 25, 1982
82-17

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today said 103 work sharing agreements approved as of February 23 means 5,775 Canadians will be sharing work to avoid the layoff of 2,392 workers.

A total of \$6,746,501 has been committed to work sharing agreements over the past six weeks. Firms in Ontario lead with 38 approved projects, followed by 33 in British Columbia, 12 in Manitoba, seven in Nova Scotia, five each in Quebec and Alberta and three in Saskatchewan.

Under work sharing, all employees in a work sharing unit agree to work one to three days less a week to prevent layoffs. The pay envelope is topped up by unemployment insurance benefits and most workers receive about 90 per cent of their normal weekly pay.

- 30 -

For more information contact:

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Jim Steen (Public Affairs) - (819) 994-6706

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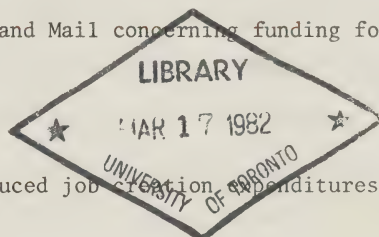
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February 25, 1982
82-18

Date
Sujet

OTTAWA: These notes are issued to clarify an erroneous impression created by a story in today's Globe and Mail concerning funding for job creation.



The government has not reduced job creation expenditures in 1982-83, it is expanding them.

Job creation expenditures shown in the Employment and Immigration Estimates for 1981-82 come to \$318 million, as reported. To this must be added additional funds expended by other departments on the \$100 million Summer Student Employment Program, which bring 1981-82 expenditures to a total of \$351 million. The Main Estimates figure of \$216 million for 1982-83 must similarly be increased by summer job creation expenditures placed in the Estimates of other departments, bringing the figure to \$316 million.

I must point out that, as usual, Main Estimates can show only those expenditures which were planned at the time they are printed. The government

determines its job creation expenditures on the basis of the need for them as it evolves through the fiscal year. Thus, although an expenditure of \$318 million is shown for 1981-82 in the Main Estimates recently tabled, the Main Estimates tabled a year ago for 1981-82 showed only \$143 million for job creation.

Main Estimates for 1982-83 are, therefore, only a portion of the story. The government already plans, following the job creation initiatives announced last December, to request Supplementary Estimates for 1982-83 totalling \$25 million, bringing the 1982-83 figure to \$341 million. In addition, the government has undertaken a program of work sharing for which \$10 million in unemployment insurance funds were authorized and for which, because of the strong interest on the part of employers and workers across the country, an increase to \$30 million has been requested. A further \$20 million in funding for job creation under the Unemployment Insurance Act has been authorized. Most of this additional funding will occur in 1982-83 bringing the 1982-83 figure to approximately \$386 million, an increase of about \$35 million over 1981-82.

I must point out that main estimates in past years have included only a portion of the funds actually expended during the year on job creation programs. Thus funds now in main estimates for the Canada Community Development Projects are mainly intended simply to cover the costs of the program cycle announced last July for this winter. The government will monitor needs carefully and determine this summer whether a new program cycle, and additional funds, are required for the winter of 1983.

The \$74 million Employment and Immigration reserve is normally allocated to training programs to ensure they fully reflect cost increases and to maintain training capacity. The Minister of Employment and Immigration will be announcing the funding levels to the new National Training Program separately, as discussions with the provinces proceed.



Minister
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For Release

Pour publication

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Sujet
March 4, 1982
82- 19

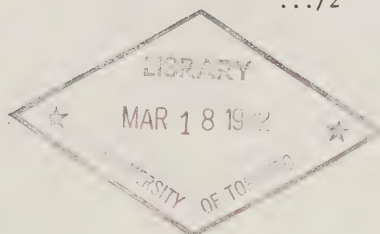
Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today an additional \$20 million has been allocated for the federal government's Work Sharing Program. The program, aimed at preventing temporary layoffs, was introduced in early January with a budget of \$10 million.

As of March 2, the program had prevented 4,271 layoffs, and more than \$11 million had been committed, Mr. Axworthy said.

"The response to the program clearly shows that workers and employers will accept imaginative measures if they are convinced that jobs can be protected," the Minister said.

"However I don't think anybody expected that all of the original funds would be committed less than two months after the program was launched", the Minister added.

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While program funds have been increased by 200 per cent, the deadline for submitting proposals to Canada Employment Centres is still May 28, 1982.

Under work sharing, all employees in a work sharing unit agree to work one to three days less a week to prevent layoffs. The pay envelope is topped up by unemployment insurance benefits and most workers receive about 90 per cent of their normal weekly pay. To date, 9,671 workers are covered by approved Work Sharing projects.

As of March 2, 155 applications had been approved with Ontario leading the way with 56, followed by British Columbia with 47, Manitoba with 17, Quebec with 11, Nova Scotia with nine, Alberta with eight, Saskatchewan with five and New Brunswick and Newfoundland with one each.

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March 9, 1982
82-20

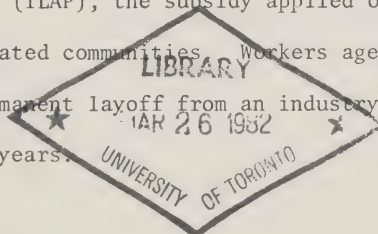
Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced the Portable Wage Subsidy Program has been expanded so that more older workers facing layoff can use the program to get jobs.

New measures extend the program to all permanent layoff situations covered by Manpower Consultative Service (MCS) agreements across the country. Some 2,000 workers are expected to benefit this year.

Workers aged 45 and over are eligible if they have worked for a firm for at least two years and are facing permanent layoff. Employers who hire an eligible worker in a continuing job are subsidized at the rate of \$2 an hour up to 40 hours a week for up to one year.

When introduced last March as part of the federal government's Industrial and Labour Adjustment Program (ILAP), the subsidy applied only to industrial sectors within four designated communities. Workers aged 46 or older were eligible if they faced permanent layoff from an industry in which they had worked for at least five years.



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Mr. Axworthy said, "The wage subsidy is part of a concerted effort to reduce the impact of layoffs and to help laid-off workers find other jobs. We think the subsidy will improve the job prospects of older workers by making it easier for employers to take them on as new employees. Although it is not the answer in all cases, I believe a good number of firms and workers will take advantage of the subsidy during the coming months."

The extension of the Portable Wage Subsidy is part of the \$50 million special program announced by Mr. Axworthy on December 22 to minimize the impact and extent of layoffs, to help laid-off workers find other jobs and to create replacement jobs. Other measures include work sharing, special job placement services, faster and more efficient job information, restrictions on the use of foreign workers and a major increase in direct job creation this winter.

More than 400 MCS agreements with firms and their employees are currently in effect across Canada. Under an agreement, a joint labour-management committee is set up to deal with the needs of the company's labour force. A committee may help minimize the impact of a business closure or relocation on employees or recommend solutions for problems such as high turnover, low productivity, redundancy, recruiting and training.

The federal government funds up to 50 per cent of the committee's costs for research, planning and consultation. MCS is used not only by individual firms and their workers but also by entire industrial sectors or particular geographic areas anticipating changes that would disrupt employers and employees. In layoff situations, the Portable Wage Subsidy will be used by committees to find permanent jobs for displaced older workers.

For more information contact:

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Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
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For Release

Pour publication

ate
subjectMarch 12, 1982
82-22Date
Sujet

OTTAWA -- Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy has announced that he has decided to permit the family of a seriously ill three-year-old girl, Chanelle de Gourville, from Trinidad to remain in Canada. Mr. Axworthy's decision was taken following consultation with the Government of Quebec which has agreed to provide the family with access to continued medical treatment in that province.

Mr. Axworthy said that because of the unusual and deeply moving, compassionate circumstances surrounding this case, he has decided to use his discretion to permit the family to remain in Canada, given the agreement of the Quebec government, which is responsible for medical care in that province. "This case is both unique and compelling, and my decision relates solely to the circumstances involved in this particular case," the Minister said.



- 2 -

Mr. Axworthy expressed his appreciation to the Quebec Government for its support and involvement. "I have received letters of support from many Canadians with regard to the plight of this family," he said, and noted that other members of the family living in Canada had pledged support and assistance to enable the de Gourville's to settle here permanently.

- 30 -

For further information contact: Pat Preston, Minister's Office
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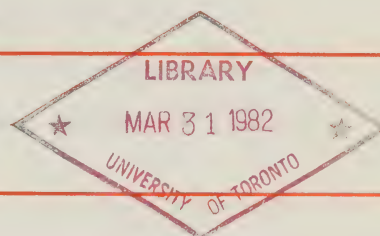
For Release

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Date
Subject

March 18, 1982
82-23

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy said today that if the current rate of intake continues more than 1,000 work sharing applications are expected to be received by the federal government from workers and employers before the program deadline of May 28 is reached.

"The response of workers and employers to the work sharing program has been phenomenal," the Minister said.

"Just last week alone we allocated more than \$4.5 million to the 77 proposals approved. At that rate our original work sharing budget of \$10 million would have been committed in less than three weeks."

The Minister announced on March 4 he was increasing the work sharing budget to \$30 million because of the high interest in the program.

Under work sharing, workers agree to work one to three less days a week to prevent temporary layoffs. They receive Unemployment Insurance Benefits for the days not worked, and for most workers the combination of wages and UI

benefits will amount to 90 per cent of their normal weekly salaries.

"Most workers seem prepared to accept a slight reduction in pay and a shorter work week if it will prevent them and their fellow workers from being laid off," Mr. Axworthy said.

The shorter work week and special pay arrangements are for the length of the work sharing agreement only. Agreements range from a minimum of six weeks to a maximum of 26.

Employers are enthusiastic about work sharing because it enables them to hold an experienced and trained work force together through a period of slack, the Minister said.

As of March 17, 19,259 people were on work sharing agreements preventing 8,688 layoffs. Commitments so far total \$20.9 million and 72 per cent of the 310 applications approved are for firms in the manufacturing sector.

Ontario leads with 119 applications approved, followed by British Columbia with 81, Quebec with 40, Manitoba with 29, Alberta with 14, Saskatchewan with 13, Nova Scotia with 10, New Brunswick with 2, Prince Edward Island with 1, and Newfoundland with 1.

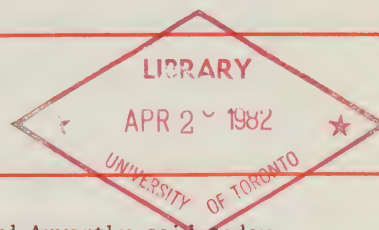
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For Release

Pour publication

CAI
ME
- R21Date
SubjectApril 7, 1982
82-26Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy said today the federal government will provide another \$60 million for its work sharing program.

Mr. Axworthy made the announcement at the opening session in Hull at a national conference of participants in work sharing projects. The Minister convened the one-day conference to hear first hand from employers and workers who have been using work sharing as a means to prevent temporary layoffs.

With the addition of the \$60 million announced today, the budget for work sharing is now \$90 million. When the program began three months ago, it had a budget of \$10 million. Because of the wide-spread appeal of the program, this was subsequently increased to \$30 million as applications poured into Employment and Immigration Canada.

More than 1,000 applications are anticipated before the May 28 deadline is reached. Some 700 applications have been received to date.

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Under work sharing, employees voluntarily work a shorter week so that nobody will have to be laid off. The combination of wages and Unemployment Insurance Benefits received on average amounts to 90 per cent of workers' regular wages.

As of April 5, 571 applications had been approved and 13,558 layoffs had been prevented. Employees on a shorter work week totalled 31,043 and \$32,419,191 had been committed to the work sharing program.

Ontario leads with 208 applications approved, followed by British Columbia with 135, Quebec with 91, Manitoba with 52, Alberta with 31, Saskatchewan with 21, Nova Scotia with 18, New Brunswick with 10, Prince Edward Island with three and Newfoundland with two.

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For Release

Pour publication

Date
SubjectApril 8, 1982.
82 - 27Date
SujetCANADA-NEWFOUNDLAND REFUGEE AGREEMENT SIGNED

ST. JOHN'S - National Revenue Minister William Rompkey, on behalf of Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy, today announced a joint agreement by the federal government and the province of Newfoundland to provide resettlement assistance for special needs refugees destined to Newfoundland and Labrador.

The refugee agreement, signed by Mr. Axworthy and the provincial Minister of Labour and Manpower Jerome Dinn, identifies the roles that both levels of government and private sponsorship groups will play in assisting special needs refugees, through the provision of services and resources.

The refugees who will benefit from the agreement include those with physical and social handicaps as well as unaccompanied minors and others who would generally be considered unsuitable for admission because they require special assistance in becoming successfully established in Canada.

The agreement also draws together various activities for refugees currently conducted jointly or separately under a comprehensive new program.

"This agreement will provide the means to meet the needs of difficult refugee cases more efficiently," said Mr. Rompkey. "It will greatly increase our present capacity to adequately help refugees who are disadvantaged," he added.

Mr. Rompkey also pointed out that the agreement offers a worthwhile opportunity for government and private groups to work together on behalf of refugees. "We share the view that even though 1981 is over, the spirit of International Year of Disabled Persons should carry on throughout the years to come," he said.

A similar agreement was signed with Manitoba in September 1981. Mr. Rompkey said the federal government is looking forward to signing such agreements with other provinces who follow the lead of Newfoundland and Manitoba.

For more information please contact:

Pat Preston, Minister's Office
(819) 994-2482

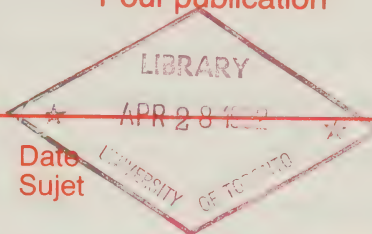
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Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

Date
SubjectApril 8, 1982
82 - 28Date
Sujet

OTTAWA - Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today released data to update his October 16, 1981 announcement of visitor visas for Indian citizens.

"Since the visa regulation took effect, the majority of visa applications have been processed within 24 hours of receipt," Mr. Axworthy said.

Mr. Axworthy also noted that the staff of the High Commission in New Delhi has been increased by six visa officers from Canada and 14 locally engaged support staff, bringing the total staff of the mission to 13 Canadian officers and 39 support staff assigned to the immigration program.

"The period between October and May is normally a relatively quiet one for visitors from India," Mr. Axworthy explained. "Activity will increase considerably in coming months and the trained staff is already in place to handle the peak visitor period beginning later in the spring."

In order to facilitate visa applications by individuals outside of New Delhi, the Minister said a number of steps have been taken by the High Commission. These include placement of advertisements in a number of Indian newspapers, in appropriate languages, to explain how to obtain visa applications; arrangements with countries having consular facilities in other Indian cities to store and issue visa applications; supplying large business firms whose officials make regular trips to Canada with application forms; issuing visas to bona fide applicants by mail when interviews are not required; and increasing the frequency of itinerant visits to other cities by High Commission staff.

Where genuine emergency situations exist, special steps are taken to expedite the issuance of visas. In addition, alterations have been made to the High Commission premises to provide additional work space and an enlarged waiting area.

Visa application statistics are:

- Monthly average of visitor visa application forms issued - 876
- Monthly average of visitor visa application forms returned - 402
- Monthly average of interviews conducted - 417
- Monthly average of applications by mail - 20
- Monthly average of visitor visas issued - 302
- Average approval rates of applications by month:
 - December 1981 - 32%
 - January 1982 - 75.7%
 - February 1982 - 77.5%



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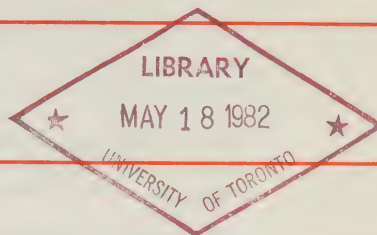
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Pour publication

Date
Subject

April 20, 1982
82 - 29

Date
Sujet



OTTAWA -- Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy will participate in an immigration and refugee policy symposium sponsored by the German Marshall Fund of the United States.

The conference, on Wednesday April 21 in Washington D.C., will be a forum for the exchange of ideas among immigration representatives from countries with similar economic and political settings, including the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Australia and the Federal Republic of Germany. These consultations are of particular interest to the United States at this time because they are considering major reforms in their immigration and refugee policies. Several other countries are also reviewing their laws and policy positions.

Mr. Axworthy's remarks will focus on Canada's refugee program, particularly as it applies to administering refugee claims, including definition and adjudication. The Minister

will also discuss the problems of illegal immigration, such as non-immigrant visas and the administration of employer sanctions.

"I am very pleased and proud to represent Canada at this meeting and to share our experiences with other immigrant and refugee-receiving countries," Mr. Axworthy said, adding that he also looks forward to learning of the problem-solving efforts of the other countries attending the sessions.

"The problem of the refugee is, by definition, international in scope, and thus meaningful solutions can only come about through a broad-based international effort founded on consensus building," he explained.

"I am confident that this coordinated international effort will have important implications for future action in this increasingly difficult policy area," the Minister said.

For further information please contact: Pat Preston, Minister's Office
(819) 994-2482



Minister
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MI
- R21

For Release

Pour publication

Date
Subject

April 29, 1982
82 - 30

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced a temporary restriction on selected workers coming to Canada to seek employment.

The restriction, which will be in effect May 1, 1982, is in response to the current unemployment situation and will apply to all immigrants who are subject to a labour-market test. Excluded from the restriction are those with pre-arranged employment.

"I want to ensure that Canadians have the first opportunity for jobs in this country, and thus I believe this policy under present circumstances is essential," Mr. Axworthy said. "There are, however, still some shortages in specific industries in Canada which cannot be met from within the country and in these instances, after careful review, we will validate job offers to enable Canadian employers to meet skill needs."

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The Minister also pointed out that such requests by Canadian employers have been dropping significantly over the past four months.

The restriction applies only to immigrants destined to the labour market. It will not reduce the number of family class immigrants or refugees, who may benefit indirectly because some foreign posts will be able to provide faster service. Processing times for immigrant workers still needed in Canada will also be reduced.

The Minister said that applications from immigrant workers who have already been interviewed abroad and provisionally accepted will be processed. They will, however, be advised about current economic conditions in Canada. Those who choose to delay their departure will have their visas honoured at a later date.

The Minister pointed out that bringing foreign workers for shortages in some specific industries can open up additional employment opportunities for Canadians. The recruitment of foreign workers often guarantees that some projects can proceed, thus ensuring employment for Canadians, Mr. Axworthy said.

Last December, the Minister announced restrictions on the hiring of foreign workers for the mining and construction sectors. About 20 sub-groups within the manufacturing sector were also affected.

"Those measures, along with these temporary restrictions, will help to ensure that the number of immigrant workers coming into Canada is responsive to changing labour market conditions," Mr. Axworthy said.

For further information contact:

Pat Preston, Minister's Office
(819) 994-2482



Minister
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For Release

Pour publication

Date
Subject

Date
Sujet

April 29, 1982

A STATEMENT

BY

THE HONOURABLE LLOYD AXWORTHY
MINISTER OF EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION
ON TEMPORARY RESTRICTIONS
CONCERNING IMMIGRANT WORKERS

Check Against Delivery

Canada

I am announcing this evening the implementation of administrative measures, effective May 1st, to place a temporary restriction on immigrant workers coming to Canada to seek employment, with the exception of workers with pre-arranged employment. This restriction is in response to the current unemployment situation and will apply to all immigrants who are subject to a labour market test. These measures will thus ensure that firstly, the level of immigrant workers admitted in 1982 is consistent with the annual plan described in last November's Levels Report tabled in Parliament, and that secondly, our planned intake of workers remains responsive to labour market realities.

The procedure will be to set occupational demand ratings at zero, so that applications from immigrant workers without validated job offers would not be accepted. Applicants who have already passed the interview stage and have been accepted will be allowed to immigrate. However, they will be advised by letter that the current employment situation could jeopardize their chances of becoming established successfully in Canada, and that we would honour their visas later should they choose to delay their departure.

Family class immigrants and refugees will not be affected by this measure. These immigrants--and selected worker immigrants whose applications have already been approved-- could benefit indirectly from the restriction, since faster processing may result at a number of posts abroad.

I should point out that this measure will still allow employers to recruit foreign workers through the validation of job offers, as foreign workers are necessary to fill immediate shortages in some specific industries which open up additional employment opportunities for Canadians.

The proposed changes should result in reducing the flow to the low side of the intake range projected for 1982. The actual intake cannot be precisely forecast because it depends on the number of employer requests for foreign workers approved by Canada Employment Centres in the course of the year.

I would hope that after taking these issues into consideration, and especially in light of current employment realities, Members of Parliament and the general public will share the concerns which led to the implementation of these measures and lend them their full support.



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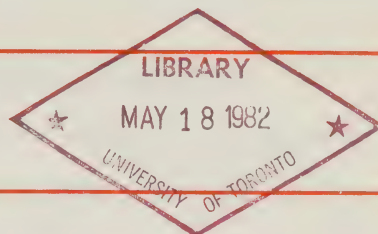
For Release

Pour publication

Date
Subject

May 4, 1982
82-31

Date
Sujet



Manpower Agreement with Graphic Arts Industries Association

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Roger Kosowan, chairman of the board of directors, Graphic Arts Industries Association, today signed a human resource planning agreement to help ensure a supply of highly skilled workers to the printing and allied industries in the years ahead.

"Today's agreement establishes the framework for co-operation between the public and private sectors in projecting employment needs within the commercial printing industry and in arranging for training of men and women to fill high-demand occupations," Mr. Axworthy said. "Companies across the country will be encouraged to make full use of the services and programs available at their closest Canada Employment Centre."

More than 300,000 Canadians are now employed in industries covered by national manpower planning agreements. Over the past year, agreements have been signed with the aerospace, coal, mining, shipbuilding, foundry,

and plastic industries along with the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers.

The Graphic Arts Industries Association has already carried out a survey of the industry's human resource requirements and related issues and the results are being analyzed by both the association and the CEIC.

"We welcome this agreement as an extension of our association's ongoing relationship with the Commission in recruiting and training qualified people," said Mr. Kosowan. "Our members will now be in a better position to plan for future needs and to compete for highly skilled workers in the marketplace."

The Graphic Arts Industries Association consists of 800 member companies in the commercial printing industry across the country, representing some 75 per cent of the industry's estimated \$3.5 billion in annual shipments. The industry employs about 56,000 workers, the majority in Ontario and Quebec.

For further information contact:

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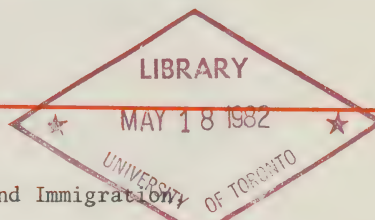
For Release

Pour publication

Date
Subject

May 4, 1982
82 - 32

Date
Sujet



OTTAWA - Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Employment and Immigration today announced the appointment of Joseph Stern as chairman of the Refugee Status Advisory Committee (RSAC).

Mr. Stern, who was the Minister's senior policy adviser with special responsibility for immigration and refugee programs, co-ordinated the Minister's Task Force on Immigration Practices and Procedures and organized the recent national symposium on refugee determination. Mr. Stern worked in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans as Associate Director of Economic Policy prior to working with Mr. Axworthy.

"Mr. Stern brings an invaluable understanding of refugee issues to the committee and I am certain he will continue to help in improving the process of refugee determination in Canada," Mr. Axworthy said.

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The RSAC was established under the new Immigration Act to enable Canada to fulfill its obligations as a signatory to the Geneva Convention on Refugees. The committee, which is composed of both government and non-government members, will consider approximately 5,000 claims for refugee status in 1982.

For further information contact:

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Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

CAI
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-R21

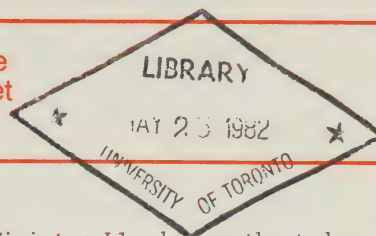
For Release

Pour publication

ate
subject

May 6, 1982
82- 33

Date
Sujet



OTTAWA - Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced new measures to protect the career opportunities of Canadian artists and entertainers by extending the "validated job offer" requirement to all foreign performers appearing in filmed productions in Canada.

Validation of employment offers made to foreign artists in this field will only be granted after consultation has taken place between employer and employee unions and professional associations, to determine that employment and career opportunities for Canadian citizens and permanent residents are not adversely affected. "It is extremely important that opportunities for Canadians in the culture industries be protected and developed," the Minister said.

This means that validation will now apply to all job offers made to foreign artists in taped dramatic productions for television, or in live dramatic performances which are to be filmed, in addition to the current requirement for those performing in films.

The new measures include the following:

- The appointment of a departmental assistant,
as well as designated officers from the Canada Employment
and Immigration Commission (CEIC) in Ottawa to ensure
close consultation and liaison between interested employee
and employer groups in the culture industries;
- CEIC regional offices in all provinces have named individuals
to be responsible for coordinating the dialogue between the
unions and professional associations in the arts field;
- Professional associations in the culture industries will
name contact persons from their member guilds and unions to
be available for consultation with CEIC regional offices
concerning the admission of foreign artists;
- Each CEIC regional office will advise the other regions
concerning upcoming local productions that may involve the
participation of foreign artists; and
- All CEIC regional offices will keep interested employee or
guild groups advised of all consultations concerning
productions.

"We do not wish to pass judgment on the relative merits of individual entertainers," Mr. Axworthy explained. He added that the emphasis in the validation process is on consensus, and that neither employer nor employee groups would exercise a veto over foreign hirings. "Only if a consensus cannot be reached after appropriate consultation will we act as an arbitrator and make the decision regarding validation," said the Minister.

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Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

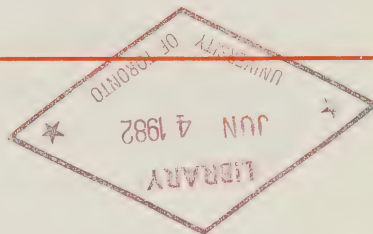
Pour publication

CAI
M3
-821

Date
Subject

May 21, 1982
82-34

Date
Sujet



OTTAWA--A bill to extend the existing 10-14 week variable entrance requirement for the Unemployment Insurance program was introduced today for first reading in the House of Commons.

Introduced by Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Employment and Immigration, Bill C-114 would be in effect until June 3, 1983.

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Mr. Axworthy said this amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act is designed to maintain the criteria for the eligibility for regular UI benefits and would prevent the variable entrance requirement from lapsing on June 4, 1982.

"Otherwise, the UI entrance requirement for regular benefits would become a straight 14 weeks throughout Canada," Mr. Axworthy explained.

Mr. Axworthy also said he was encouraged by the response of the provinces and all other participants in the consultation process over the last year.

"This bill is being introduced as we continue to consolidate views expressed during the extensive consultations held after the release in July, 1981 of the Task Force report on Unemployment Insurance." Mr. Axworthy added.

"We have had productive consultations with provincial governments, unions, employer groups and special interest groups," the Minister added. "I want to be certain that this same spirit of consultation continues and when final proposals are presented that adequate time has been set aside for review by parliament and other interest groups."

Mr. Axworthy added that as a result of maintaining the status quo on the UI entrance requirement, future UI legislation would reflect a consolidation of divergent proposals and would properly reflect Canada's social and economic environment in the 1980's.

"The complexity of the program and its importance to all partners in the scheme make it essential that a thoughtful, balanced view flows out of our consultative effort," the Minister said.

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Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

Date
Subject

May 21, 1982
82-35

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today introduced for first reading in the House a new National Training Act designed to meet Canada's skill requirements for the 1980s, spur economic growth and increase the employment prospects of individual Canadians.

Mr. Axworthy noted the urgency of passing the new Act before Parliament recesses for the summer.

"The Act gives legislative authority for us to move ahead with key federal initiatives such as the Skills Growth Fund. This fund is vital to ensure we have enough highly-skilled workers to meet the demands of the economy but it cannot be used until the National Training Act is approved," he said.

"Without legislative approval, we can't fund the construction or expansion of any training facility, no matter how badly it's needed. Yet existing facilities can't turn out skilled people at the rate required by

... 2

industry," said Mr. Axworthy. "Major shortages averaging 9,000 skilled workers each year are predicted over the next five years unless the pace of expansion increases dramatically."

He said these capital expansions are in high demand. Provinces have developed or are developing plans requiring investments of millions of dollars. The federal Cabinet has reserved \$108 million for the fund over this and the next fiscal year but it cannot be touched unless the Act is passed.

The Skills Growth Fund would give financial aid to provinces and private non-profit training organizations to establish or expand training facilities, to develop training courses and to cover initial operating expenses. The facilities would be geared to training workers for priority occupations and to training special groups such as women and Native people.

The Act will increase the types of training which can be provided and the range of individual Canadians who can be trained. It will provide for the designation of priority occupations and the expansion of training in them.

Specifically, the Act will:

- allow higher income support rates to encourage laid-off apprentices to continue training in shortage occupations and workers to retrain in demand occupations when they have been laid off for reasons such as technological change;
- authorize waiving the present requirement that adults must have been out of school for 12 months before they can enrol in classroom training courses so that young drop-outs can get the training they need;

- permit workers to be trained in higher-level skills beyond the present 52-week limit;
- help employers train highly-specialized Canadian workers outside the country when necessary; and
- simplify administrative arrangements with employers and payment arrangements with provinces to reduce paperwork and speed training.

Mr. Axworthy said, "Economic growth and change in the 1980s will require major increases in the resources devoted to the production of high-level skills. Under the new Act, we plan to establish a National Training Program that will concentrate on high demand occupations, on retraining workers affected by new technologies and on training unemployed men and women for the jobs of the future."

(See attached backgrounder)

For further information contact:

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Sasha von Hausen (Public Affairs) - (819) 994-6810

BACKGROUNDER
National Training Act

Skills Growth Fund

Existing supply channels and training facilities will not produce enough skilled technicians, technologists and tradespeople to meet the demand in the 1980s. To increase training in priority occupations, the federal government would set up a Skills Growth Fund under the new Act. In co-operation with the provinces, the fund would be used to provide capital and initial operating expenses to establish, expand or modernize technical training facilities and equipment. Facilities could be operated by provinces, industry or non-profit organizations and would also be used to train special groups such as Native people for demand occupations.

Higher Rates of Income Support

Under the new legislation, higher allowance payments would be available to laid-off workers in industries and areas designated under the Industry and Labour Adjustment Program (ILAP) who choose to retrain for high demand occupations when there is no indication of a high future demand for their former occupations. The allowance payments would raise their Unemployment Insurance benefits from 60 to 70 per cent of insurable earnings.

Workers in these circumstances who have exhausted their UI benefits when referred to training would be paid an allowance equal to 70 per cent of their previous insurable earnings. Workers displaced from firms assisted by the Canadian Industrial Renewal Board (CIRB) and in communities designated by CIRB would benefit from the same increases.

Laid-off Apprentices

Special training allowance supplements would be paid to laid-off apprentices who are being trained in occupations that are critically short of skilled labour. The supplements would add to other income support such as UI benefits or training allowances which they are receiving. The intent of the provision is to encourage these workers to remain in their current occupations and upgrade their skills until they are once again required either in their own communities or elsewhere in Canada.

Training Without A One-Year Delay

In skill-shortage situations, the new legislation would allow the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) to waive the present requirement that trainees must wait one year after leaving school before being referred to institutional training. In some cases, when young people or members of special groups have left the regular school system and want to enter a skilled occupation, the one-year delay can mean a waste of human resources at a time when they are in high demand.

Longer Training Courses

Another provision would allow the CEIC to waive the 52-week limit on training courses and fund courses which run for a longer period of time. High-skill training for occupations of national importance would be the main area to benefit. The waiver would also make it possible to combine basic training for skill development and skill courses related to job opportunities. This would particularly benefit many persons such as women returning to the labour force and Native people who require a combination of these elements to develop skills and secure employment.

Training Outside Canada

The bill would allow the CEIC to negotiate training contracts with employers for training taking place outside Canada. This provision would be used sparingly but could be extremely valuable when production involves new technologies not yet taught in Canada. At such times, Canadian workers could receive on-site training where the new technologies have been developed. In this way, they could receive advance training and gain access to key jobs created by economic growth.

Training By Groups Other Than Employers

To make use of additional training expertise and resources, the new legislation provides authority for negotiating industrial training contracts with industrial training councils or private training organizations including consultants who specialize in developing and providing training to industry. This provision would especially benefit small employers who are unable to provide training in more complex occupational skills.

Less Paperwork

Finally, the legislation includes provisions to simplify administrative arrangements with employers which would free them from keeping detailed records of training expenses. The same provisions would simplify payment arrangements with provinces for providing courses and related administrative services.

BACKGROUND

The New National Training Program

On January 6, 1982 Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced federal proposals for a new National Training Program designed to meet the skill needs of the 1980s, improve employment prospects for Canadians, spur economic growth and ease industrial adjustment.

The new program will be fully established once the Act is passed by Parliament.

Under the new program, people will be trained for occupations in demand and training in labour surplus and redundant occupations will be eliminated. This will make more effective use of limited public resources and ensure that training pays off for the people who take it. It will also ensure that Canadians can retrain in the new and more sophisticated skills which are replacing the old ones.

The Federal Proposals

They include :

- designating priority occupations for special funding and more training;
- developing a manpower forecasting system with the private sector and the provinces;
- substantially increasing financial aid to the private sector for providing training in priority occupations;

- shifting resources towards training for skills in demand and away from training for jobs which have a surplus of workers;
- changing the institutional training program to provide better links between basic training for skill development and skill training and the job market;
- giving women, Natives and disabled people better access to training;
- establishing a Skills Growth Fund to provide capital for the development of new training facilities for designated national occupations;
- offering non-profit groups the opportunity to provide training; and
- developing a more flexible and responsive program.

Impact on Training for Skill Requirements

In 1982-83 the federal government will spend more than \$1 billion on training. It proposes to steer this money toward occupations in high demand. Overcoming skill shortages in priority occupations -- those in which present and future shortages are a national concern -- will be a top priority.

The provinces will join business and labour in advising the federal government about occupations in demand. These include occupations in the computer and petroleum industries, tool and die makers, and a variety of engineering and technical occupations.

Canadian Occupational Projection System (COPS)

The system is being developed to forecast labour supply and demand with more precision and relevance than has been the case in the past. Timely and accurate labour market information will be necessary to ensure the training system responds readily to changing requirements for skilled workers.

In addition to sophisticated macro-economic models, some of which are being used experimentally in the federal government, the system will draw on information from the private sector and provincial governments.

COPS will be used to designate priority occupations -- those in which present and future shortages, at national or regional levels, are a national concern and require concerted action to resolve.

Skills Growth Fund

Another element in the National Training Program recognizes that many training centres have been outdated owing to quantum leaps in technology. To alleviate this problem, the federal government will establish a Skills Growth Fund. Over the next two years, about \$108 million will be spent to modernize and build training facilities across the country. The federal government will pay for the curriculum, the equipment and the laboratories to train Canadians in the skills they need. This kind of activity is essential to create a training system flexible and responsive enough to adapt to rapid change.

Industrial Training

The federal government will spend \$166 million in 1982-83 to make it easier for employers to carry out training which is often time-consuming and expensive.

Employers who establish or increase training in occupations such as tool and die makers, welders, industrial maintenance mechanics, electronic and petroleum engineering technicians and other priority occupations will get top consideration when federal funds are allocated. The present Critical Trade Skills Training (CTST) initiative will become an integral part of the new industrial training program and the amount of CTST training will be increased. The purpose is to help industry develop the capacity to produce 10,000 highly-skilled workers each year by 1984-85.

In addition to training workers for priority occupations, the industrial training program will concentrate on high demand occupations, retraining workers affected by new technology and industrial change, training the unemployed, training women in non-traditional occupations and training adults with special needs.

Institutional Training

The number of qualified tradespeople can be increased not only by expanding traditional apprenticeship but also by expanding productive pre-apprenticeship training in provincial institutions. For this reason, the federal government is prepared to fund a major expansion of pre-apprenticeship training in priority occupations if the provincial governments are willing to credit this training against the time and training required for apprenticeship and if there is a real demand on the part of industry for the trainees. The federal government will also buy more pre-employment training to meet expanding requirements in occupations such as computer programmers, draftpersons and word processing operators.

In this way, pre-apprenticeship and pre-employment training will develop the middle and high-level skills which are in short supply. At the same time, federal purchases of unproductive training will be phased out or reduced in line with the real needs of the economy.

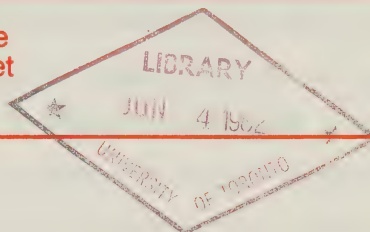
Federal funds will also support the classroom training of apprentices in "Red Seal" occupations and other occupations in high demand.

Closer links will be forged between basic educational upgrading courses and skill training for occupations in demand. While the federal government will increase funding for basic educational upgrading related to job acquisition, it will phase down funding for courses when they do not lead to jobs.

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
subjectMay 26, 1982
82-36Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced a one-year extension of the Work Sharing program and a \$100 million increase in the 1982 ceiling for Unemployment Insurance payments under the program.

Mr. Axworthy also pointed out that Cabinet approval had been given for a \$150 million ceiling on the program for 1983. The current Work Sharing program had a \$90 million ceiling and was due to expire May 28, 1982. With today's announcement, the program, which was implemented in January, 1982, will now run until May 27, 1983.

"Response to the Work Sharing program has been phenomenal," the Minister said. "In April, I increased the budget for the program. That was the second increase since I announced the original \$10 million allotment in January."

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Mr. Axworthy also said provision is being made to consider extensions of Work Sharing projects. Currently, projects run 26 weeks and an extension would add another 12 weeks to the limit. Extensions would begin in July when the program has been operating for 26 weeks.

"Such requests would be considered in exceptional circumstances and firms would have to provide evidence that they could return to full employment levels at the end of the extension," the Minister explained.

Under work sharing, workers agree to work one to three fewer days a week to prevent temporary layoffs. They receive UI benefits for the days not worked. For most workers, the combination of wages and UI benefits amounts to 90 per cent of their regular weekly salaries.

"Most workers seem prepared to accept a reduction in pay and a shorter work week if it prevents layoffs," Mr. Axworthy said.

To date, more than 1,400 work sharing applications have been approved, which means about 69,000 employees share work, avoiding the layoff of about 31,150 workers.

Demand for the work sharing program resulted in additions of \$20 million and \$60 million to the original ceiling. About \$75 million has been committed as of May 25 to Work Sharing projects with approximately 100 applications being processed weekly.

"The federal government is committed to alleviating the impact of the present downturn in the labour market," Mr. Axworthy said. "This program is immediate in its effect and is focussed on workers threatened with layoff.

"The program is designed to minimize temporary layoffs and their effects. Experience in the past 16 weeks has shown it is capable of doing just that."

Work Sharing is a temporary program, and operates under Section 37 of the Unemployment Insurance Act. The full cost is paid from UI funds. The program offers an alternative to the temporary layoff of a portion of a firm's work force by sharing the available work among a greater number of the employees. Each employee agrees to work fewer days per week than normal and accept a lower income to avoid the layoff of fellow workers.

The workers receive UI benefits for the days not worked to a maximum of three days a week. There is no waiting period for the benefits to begin as is the case under regular UI.

"On April 7, 1982, I consulted with employers and workers at a national workshop of Work Sharing participants," Mr. Axworthy said. "Their views have been taken into consideration in the changes I have announced today.

"National representatives of employer associations and unions discussed Work Sharing on April 22 and confirmed the need for continuing the program," he added. "Layoffs are continuing at a relatively high level and we must face the likelihood that high unemployment will persist for some time to come. By extending Work Sharing through next winter and into the spring we will be significantly reducing temporary layoffs."

He noted that Work Sharing helps workers maintain their skill levels and work motivation and reduces the dislocation and uncertainty they experience with layoffs. "It also permits a broader sharing of the burden of reduced employment levels and better income maintenance for persons who would otherwise be laid off."

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Background Paper

Work Sharing

Work Sharing, an option for employers and workers faced with a temporary layoff, was implemented in January 1982, to meet economic conditions as they existed then. It was revised from a \$10 million ceiling to \$90 million in two stages to meet demand.

Introduced on a limited experimental basis between 1977 and 1979, Work Sharing was well received by both the employers and the employees who used it. There were 24 active agreements during the pilot stage involving 3,200 employees. Although the financial cost to the government and the unemployment insurance account was higher than would have otherwise been the case, Work Sharing played a real role in easing the burdens of slack periods.

Under the agreements each employee in the Work Sharing unit agrees to work fewer days per week than normal and receives partial UI benefits for the time not worked. In the earlier experiment, weekly pay (including unemployment insurance) for all employees was reduced by about 7 per cent, whereas hours worked were reduced 20 per cent. Without work sharing, the alternative would have been, on average, a layoff of 20 per cent of the affected staff.

Since the program was re-activated it has gained wide acceptance by workers and employers alike. Up to May 20, 1982, 1403 applications had been approved, with 68,996 employees sharing work to avoid the layoff of 31,142 and \$75 million of UI funds committed.

How it works

A firm facing a 20 per cent reduction in production would normally plan to lay off one-fifth of its work force. Work Sharing can be a new option. Faced with this situation, a company could employ its total work force on a four-day week basis. A reduction from 40 hours to 32 hours a week would cut production by the required 20 per cent without reducing the number of employees.

The company pays its employees for the hours they work and unemployment insurance pays Work Sharing benefits (UI benefits) for the days they were unemployed.

Work Sharing agreements do not affect workers' rights to regular UI benefits should they be laid off at the end of the Work Sharing period.

Work Sharing benefits are payable as soon as the Work Sharing period starts. There is no waiting period, as there is for regular UI benefits. This is done to maintain continuity of employment and production.

What it means in dollar terms

Under Work Sharing, a person normally earning \$70 a day or \$350 for a five-day week would receive \$322 for a four-day week: \$280 would be pay (\$70 for each work day) and \$42 would be Work Sharing benefits (60 per cent of \$70 - the same amount as regular UI benefits). Thus, this person would get about 92 per cent of the usual weekly pay. A person normally earning \$100 a day who works a three-day week, and receives Work Sharing benefits for two days, would get about 76 per cent of his or her normal weekly pay.

A daily rate of \$42 will be the maximum unemployment insurance any person can get under Work Sharing in 1982. This is based on the maximum weekly insurable earnings in 1982: \$350. Thus, an individual earning \$400 a week would still only get \$42 for each day not worked.

Work Sharing can be arranged for a reduction in production from 20 per cent to 60 per cent.

The advantages

Employees participating in Work Sharing get more in wages and benefits than if they were laid off and collecting full unemployment insurance. This is not the only factor which makes Work Sharing such a positive response to the current unemployment situation. There are other advantages:

- By not being laid off, workers maintain their skills and work habits.
- An employee is spared the uncertainties and hardships that come with total unemployment.
- The employer gains too: the work force remains intact and this eliminates the need to recruit and retrain when production is again increased.

Financing

Work Sharing is financed by unemployment insurance. This is because Work Sharing is an alternative to layoffs. In the extended program, which will be from May 28, 1982 to May 27, 1983, \$190 million in UI benefits has been authorized for the calendar year 1982, and \$150 million for 1983.

How to qualify

Briefly, employers must meet two important conditions. The firm must be an established enterprise that has been in business for at least two years. It must be shown that the need for reduced output is temporary and unavoidable. The layoff must be temporary, not permanent and not just a normal seasonal layoff.

Employees must meet the entrance requirements they would have to fulfill if they were applying for regular UI benefits - they must have worked from 10 to 14 weeks depending on the rate of unemployment in their region. Other minimum entrance rules apply if the Work Sharing applicant has been on claim in the past year or has recently entered or re-entered the labour market.

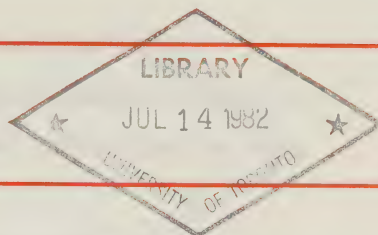
The agreement

Both the management and the employees of the work unit must agree to Work Sharing and jointly request it. Applications for Work Sharing and the resulting agreements must be signed jointly by representatives of the company and the employees.

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
subjectJune 25, 1982
82-39Date
Sujet

WINNIPEG -- Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced that Polish visitors in Canada on special Ministerial Permits will be allowed to apply for permanent resident status without leaving the country.

Last October the Minister announced special measures to assist Polish families in joining their relatives already in Canada. Other visitors, without relatives, were allowed to stay and work for a period of one year. At that time he indicated that he would review the situation over the coming months in light of continuing developments in Poland.

"The situation has not improved," Mr. Axworthy said. "If anything, Poland's political and economic life has further deteriorated."

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"Although Polish visitors in Canada have been permitted to work under the special measures announced last fall, they have not been able to bring other family members into the country," the Minister said.

"They will now be able to take advantage of the rights and privileges accorded to permanent residents as well as the security and peace of mind that all permanent residents enjoy."

Mr. Axworthy made the announcement after consultations with national leaders of the Canadian Polish community. He also discussed the welfare of Poles living in refugee camps in Austria. He plans to view the camps first hand next month during a visit to Austria, a visit made at the invitation of the Austrian government.

The special measures available to Polish visitors in Canada are similar to measures recently announced for Lebanese nationals in Canada, and for Salvadorans affected by the civil war in their country.

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Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

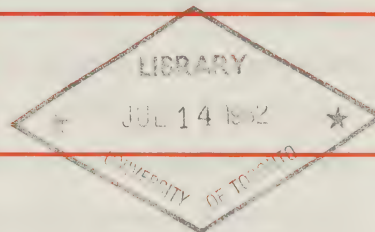
For Release

Pour publication

ate
subject

June 30, 1982
82-40

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Richard Mercier, Executive Vice-President of the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC), today signed an agreement to cooperate in a study of union practices and policies on Affirmative Action.

Under the terms of the agreement, the CLC will conduct the study, and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission will provide assistance in the amount of \$27,340. Total cost of the study will be about \$34,000.

"This agreement is a concrete example of how government and labour can work productively together to improve employment opportunities for workers facing barriers," Mr. Axworthy said.

The study will examine union policies and activities at national, provincial and local levels, as they relate to employment equality issues and Affirmative Action. In-depth interviews will also be conducted with union

members to assess their views on Affirmative Action. A report will be prepared in about six months outlining the findings of the study.

The Minister pointed out that the report will provide the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission with a wide range of information about Affirmative Action which has not previously been available. The study will evaluate the degree to which Affirmative Action policies have been included in collective agreements and will determine the problems unions face in implementing Affirmative Action concepts. Union members selected for interviews will represent both the private and public sectors and will be from a range of industries.

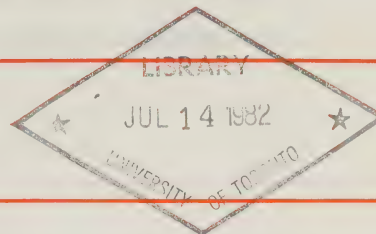
For more information contact:

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Vivian Collins (Public Affairs) - (819) 994-6911

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
SubjectJune 30, 1982
82-41Date
Sujet

Laid-off workers at the Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. mining operation in Uranium City, Saskatchewan, are eligible as of today to receive assistance to relocate anywhere in Canada even if they have not secured employment, Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy said today.

"This expanded mobility feature will offer new hope to an estimated 250 workers laid off as of June 30 and who are still looking for work", Mr. Axworthy said. "Prospects of local employment and the influx of new workers on local labour markets will be checked with receiving Canada Employment Centres prior to any relocations," the Minister explained.

To date, 454 or 55 per cent of the mining operation's 832 employees have left Uranium City. Another 128 have been assigned to close down the operation, leaving 250 workers to be relocated as soon as possible. Sufficient funds remain under the original Mobility Incentive Agreement signed in January between Eldorado Nuclear Limited and the federal government to cover the estimated costs of relocating workers anywhere in Canada.

"We are also concerned about the plight of Uranium City workers not employed with Eldorado," Mr. Axworthy said. "Officials of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission are now developing measures to assist these workers and their dependents to relocate."

For more information, contact:

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George Keefe (Public Affairs) - (819) 994-6813



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

CAI
MS
-R21

Date
Subject

July 8, 1982
82-42

Date
Sujet



OTTAWA--Bill C-115, an Act to establish a national training program, received Royal Assent yesterday, initiating the implementation of the new training plan announced last January by Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Employment and Immigration.

The new \$1 billion program is a key element of the government's labour market strategy for the 1980s and represents a major overhaul of Canada's training system.

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"The federal government can now ensure that all Canadians benefit from high-calibre training," Mr. Axworthy said. "For example, this Act gives the federal government the power to designate occupations where national shortages of skilled workers exist and to disburse funds to modernize training facilities," he added.

The \$108 million set aside for the Skills Growth Fund over the next two fiscal years can now be drawn upon by provinces and non-profit training organizations.

They will be able to use the fund to establish or expand training facilities, to develop training courses and to cover initial operating expenses. The facilities will be geared to training workers for priority occupations and to training special groups such as women and Native people.

"The Skills Growth Fund is one of our most important initiatives," Mr. Axworthy said. "Many training facilities desperately need capital funding to expand and to replace equipment that may be 20 or 30 years out of date. We have to ensure they have enough financial aid to make the changes necessary to produce the highly-skilled workers needed by the economy."

The Canadian Occupational Projection System is another crucial component of the new training program. By integrating information from the federal and provincial governments and private industry, the system's aim is to produce a clearer picture of labour supply and demand so that training resources can be targetted to skills and areas where they are needed most.

The designation of priority occupations in which national or regional shortages of workers are serious enough to warrant special

action will be based on the information from this system.

"I have my colleagues in the House and the Senate to thank for recognizing the importance of this legislation and for co-operating to ensure that it received Royal Assent in record time," said Mr. Axworthy.

He also pointed out that federal officials have met with provincial representatives and scores of business, labour and community groups across the country to clarify issues and to incorporate their suggestions in the new legislation.

"Amendments made during consideration of the Bill by Parliament strengthened provisions for federal/provincial consultation in joint committees which all provincial and territorial governments were invited to establish," he added. One of the main functions of these committees will be to help determine labour market requirements for skilled workers and ways of meeting them.

Other important provisions of the Act include:

- higher income support rates to encourage laid-off apprentices to continue training in shortage occupations and workers to retrain in demand occupations when they have been laid off for reasons such as technological change;
- waiving the present requirement that adults must have been out of school for 12 months before they can enrol in classroom training courses so that young drop-outs can get the training they need;
- permitting workers to be trained in higher-level skills beyond the present 52-week limit;
- helping employers train highly-specialized Canadian workers outside the country when necessary; and

- simplifying administrative arrangements with employers and payment arrangements with provinces to reduce paperwork and speed training.

The Minister explained that the passage of Bill C-115 represents the culmination of a "major and extensive process of consultation which began with the submission of views by many industry, labour and governmental groups".

"After the release of the Task Force Report on Labour Market Development in the 1980s, a wide range of interest groups such as unions, women's organizations, private sector groups and businesses made presentations," Mr. Axworthy pointed out. "Similar presentations were made to the Parliamentary Committee on Employment Opportunities for the 80s."

Consultation also included meetings of federal and provincial ministers responsible for human resource planning. The first such meeting was in Québec City in September, 1981, followed by another in Vancouver in January, 1982. Subsequently, discussions by officials at the federal and provincial and territorial levels were held.

"This co-operative approach to the development and passage of the Bill is encouraging," Mr. Axworthy said. "I'm certain that our new training program will ensure that all Canadians have access to the best and most relevant training offered anywhere."

For further information contact:

Pat Preston	(Minister's Office)	(819) 994-2482
Sasha von Hausen	(Public Affairs)	(819) 994-6810

BACKGROUNDER

National Training Act

Skills Growth Fund

Existing supply channels and training facilities will not produce enough skilled technicians, technologists and tradespeople to meet the demand in the 1980s. To increase training in priority occupations, the federal government will set up a Skills Growth Fund under the new Act. In co-operation with the provinces, the fund will be used to provide capital and initial operating expenses to establish, expand or modernize technical training facilities and equipment.

This new feature will make possible the provision of training appropriate to the needs of such special groups as women, Native people and people with physical disabilities, who often have difficulty competing in the labour market. Facilities may be established and operated by non-profit organizations to train such clients in the skills they need to compete for jobs.

Training Without a One-Year Delay

Under the new legislation, potential trainees no longer have to wait one year after leaving school to be considered an adult and be eligible for institutional training. In some cases, when young people or members of special groups have left the regular school system and want to enter a skilled occupation, the one-year delay can mean a waste of human resources at a time when they are in high demand. Under the new Act, therefore, the definition of adult is changed to a person who is no longer required by law in the province in which he or she resides to attend school.

Laid-off Apprentices

Special training allowance supplements will be paid to laid-off apprentices who are being trained in occupations that are critically short of skilled labour. The supplements will add to other income support such as UI benefits or training allowances which they are receiving. The intent of the provision is to encourage these workers to remain in their current occupations and upgrade their skills until they are once again required either in their own communities or elsewhere in Canada.

Longer Training Courses

Another provision will allow the CEIC to waive the 52-week limit on training courses and fund courses which run for a longer period of time. High-skill training for occupations of national importance will be the main area to benefit. The waiver will also make it possible to combine basic training for skill development and skill courses related to job opportunities. This will particularly benefit many persons such as women returning to the labour force and Native people who require a combination of these elements to develop skills and secure employment.

Training By Groups Other Than Employers

To make use of additional training expertise and resources, the new legislation provides authority for negotiating industrial training contracts with industrial training councils or private training organizations including consultants who specialize in developing and providing training to industry. This provision will especially benefit small employers who are unable to provide training in more complex occupational skills.

Canadian Occupational Projection System (COPS)

The system is being developed to forecast labour supply and demand with more precision and relevance than has been the case in the past. Timely and accurate labour market information will be necessary to ensure the training system responds readily to changing requirements for skilled workers.

In addition to sophisticated macro-economic models, some of which are being used experimentally in the federal government, the system will draw on information from the private sector and provincial governments.

COPS will be used to designate priority occupations -- those in which present and future shortages, at national or regional levels, are a national concern and require special action to resolve.

Training For Labour Adjustment

Under the new legislation, higher allowance payments will be available to laid-off workers in industries and areas designated under the Industry and Labour Adjustment Program (ILAP) who choose to retrain for high demand occupations when there is no indication of a high future demand for their former occupations. The allowance payments will raise their Unemployment Insurance benefits from 60 to 70 per cent of insurable earnings.

Workers in these circumstances who have exhausted their UI benefits when referred to training will be paid an allowance equal to 70 per cent of their previous insurable earnings. Workers displaced from firms assisted by the Canadian Industrial Renewal Board (CIRB) and in communities designated by CIRB will benefit from the same increases.

Training Outside Canada

The bill will allow the CEIC to negotiate training contracts with employers for training taking place outside Canada. This provision will be used sparingly but will be extremely valuable when production involves new technologies not yet taught in Canada. At such times, Canadian workers could receive on-site training where the new technologies have been developed. In this way, they could receive advance training and gain access to key jobs created by economic growth.

Less Paperwork

Finally, the legislation simplifies administrative arrangements with employers which will free them from keeping detailed records of training expenses. Similar provisions will simplify payment arrangements with provinces for providing courses and related administrative services.



Minister
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Publications

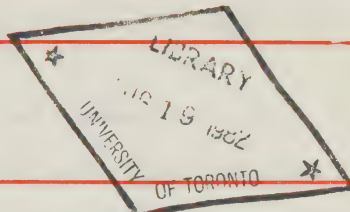
For Release

Pour publication

CAI
M2
- R21

ate
subject July 28, 1982
82-46

Date
Sujet



Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today announced details of a \$300 million direct job creation package, which will provide jobs for more than 57,000 Canadians this fall and winter.

The main thrust of the initiatives is a \$270 million direct job creation program through the Canada Community Development Projects (CCDP). Last fall's program was funded at \$153 million.

This year's CCDP includes a Special Response Feature, a native component and a youth component. The Minister also pointed out that major changes to CCDP will provide for a commitment to maintain job creation funds over the long term in certain areas and an increased emphasis on training and other long-term benefits to participants and communities.

.../2

"The new initiatives under CCDP will make it more responsive to the very different needs of the regions of Canada," Mr. Axworthy said.

"I am confident that with these changes the program will be more effective and create jobs for people and areas that are most in need."

"The Special Response Feature will allow us to direct job creation funds over the fall and winter to communities which experience sudden layoffs and will help those who have exhausted unemployment insurance benefits," Mr. Axworthy said.

He also explained that in various parts of the country where unemployment has been high even in buoyant economic times, a long-term approach to employment development is needed.

"To aid this process, the government is making a commitment to maintain job creation developmental funds in areas of chronically high unemployment," Mr. Axworthy said.

Under CCDP a number of special job creation projects for youth will be solicited. Another initiative is a wage subsidy to employers under a new youth element of the Program for the Employment Disadvantaged (PED). Funding for this has been set at \$26 million. Special youth units and Outreach projects for youth will be funded at \$4 million.

Mr. Axworthy said the youth units will be special sections of CECs. They will draw on existing community resources and provide specialized and intensive services to young people who need special help to become integrated into the labour market.

"I anticipate the youth element of the Program for the Employment Disadvantaged (PED) will create 9,500 private sector openings over 18 months for severely disadvantaged young men and women," Mr. Axworthy said.

Mr. Axworthy added that up to 15 Youth Outreach projects will be funded to provide counselling to young people and help them to use their local community agencies and CECs to resolve employment problems.

The Minister said he would announce CCDP constituency allocations next week. However, he pointed out that the minimum in any constituency will be \$200,000, as compared to \$100,000 last year. Of the total funding, \$41 million has been set aside to fund the Special Response Feature, and \$28 million is allocated to youth and native needs.

Detailed program guidelines for prospective project sponsors will be available in CECs and Employment Development Branches by mid-August.

For further information:

Pat Preston (Minister's Office) - (819) 994-2482

Valerie Bachynsky (Public Affairs) - (819) 994-6804



Backgrounder

CCDP

Special Response Feature

The Special Response Feature has been used, to a limited extent, in the past to provide a quick and appropriate response in the event of a natural disaster or an unexpected shutdown of a major employer in a community. In such cases, employment development officers work with community groups to develop, as quickly as possible, projects that will employ people on a short-term basis.

For the third round of CCDP, the Special Response Feature will be funded at \$41 million. It will be used over the fall and winter months to provide additional CCDP jobs in areas affected by employment loss -- and will be most useful to people who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits.

Job creation funds over the long term

For the first time, the government is making a commitment to maintain CCDP funds over the long term, in relation to historic levels, in 33 constituencies* where unemployment has been high even in buoyant economic times. This change is in line with the task force report Labour Market Development in the 1980s, which argued for the need for a long-term approach to employment development in areas of high and chronic unemployment.

The commitment to maintain funds in relation to historic levels is intended to provide organizations with a stable funding base, so that they will be better able to do long-term planning and integrate activities under CCDP with their long-term economic development objectives.

*A list of 33 constituencies is attached.

Increased emphasis on training

During the next round of activity for CCDP, there will be a new emphasis on training and other long-term benefits to participants and communities.

The federal contribution to project costs will include an increased contribution to wages for workers with specific skills who provide training to other project participants. This is intended to attract a new group of talented people to CCDP and improve the employability of project participants.

The Allmand report on Employment Opportunities for the 80s recommended that federal direct job creation programs should include a training component.

CCDP Program Funding

Constituency Allocations	\$176.5 million
Native Allocation	18.0 million
Youth Allocation	10.0 million
Special Response Feature	41.0 million
<u>Delivery Costs</u>	<u>24.5 million</u>
TOTAL	\$270.0 million

Program for the Employment Disadvantaged

The Program for the Employment Disadvantaged is an experimental program designed to stimulate continuing employment in the private sector for persons who experience serious difficulty in securing such employment. Last year, 7000 people were hired as a result of this program.

The program provides a wage subsidy ranging from 25-85 per cent of wages, depending on the type of worker and length of subsidy period.

The amount of subsidy is limited to a maximum of \$10,000 for each eligible worker. In the case of handicapped workers, up to \$5,000 per establishment is available towards the cost of making the work place more accessible or towards the purchase of special equipment. In addition, up to \$100 per worker is available for the purchase of protective clothing and equipment such as work boots or hard hats.

Youth units

One or more of the youth units will be located in each region, in areas where numbers of unemployed youth and economic conditions warrant. The youth units will draw on existing community resources and provide specialized and intensive services to youth.

Outreach

Up to 15 Outreach projects will be funded to provide counselling to young people and help them to use their local community agencies and Canada Employment Centres to resolve employment problems.

Outreach develops and provides, through community-based projects, employment-related services to people who, for a variety of reasons, are unable to utilize our employment services.

CONSTITUENCIES DESIGNATED
FOR DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT

Newfoundland

Bonavista-Trinity-Conception
Burin-St. George's
Gander Twillingate
Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador
Humber-Port-Au-Port-St. Barbe
St. John's West

Prince Edward Island

Cardigan
Egmont

Nova Scotia

Cape Breton-East Richmond
Cape Breton Highlands-Canso
Cape Breton-The Sydneys
South West Nova

New Brunswick

Gloucester
Madawaska-Victoria
Northumberland-Miramichi
Restigouche
Westmorland-Kent

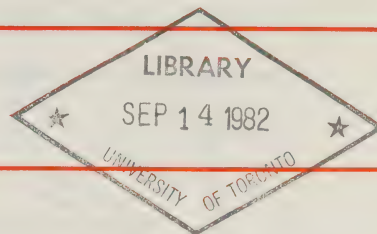
Québec

Abitibi
Berthier-Maskinonge
Bonaventure-Iles-de-la-Madeleine
Champlain
Charlevoix
Gaspé
Kamouraska-Rivière-du-Loup
Labelle
Lac-Saint-Jean
Manicouagan
Matapédia-Matane
Pontiac-Gatineau-Labelle
Rimouski
Roberval
Saint Maurice
Témiscamingue

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

te
bjeAugust 26, 1982
82-47Date
Sujet

The eligibility of dependants for sponsorship as immigrants under the family class will be based on a more flexible age limit, Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today.

Under new Immigration Regulations, which become effective September 1, dependants must still be under 21 when they apply for an immigrant visa and when their relatives in Canada agree to sign an undertaking of support, but they will now remain eligible to receive visas until their 23rd birthday. Until now, the potential immigrant would often turn 21 before the visa was issued and thus become ineligible.

"These new regulations should shorten the processing time of such cases by about three months, eliminate the expense of second and third medical examinations, reduce the delays and inconvenience for the families, and free staff to handle their regular duties in Canada and abroad," Mr. Axworthy said.

About 50 Minister's Permits and Orders-in-Council to waive the age limitation have been issued monthly. This has meant extra paperwork and additional delays and expenses for the families involved.

Under the Immigration Act, anyone who is at least 18 and is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident may sponsor certain close relatives in the family class category.

For further information contact: Pat Preston
Minister's Office
(819) 994-2482

Len Westerberg
Public Affairs
(819) 994-4015



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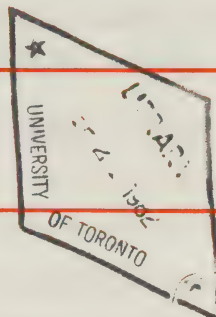
For Release

Pour publication

CAI
ME
- R21

te
bjeet August 27, 1982
82-48

Date
Sujet



Federal Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Ontario Colleges and Universities Minister Dr. Bette Stephenson today signed an agreement under the new National Training Act which will ensure skills training programs meet Ontario's needs for at least the next three years.

It is the first agreement signed under the Act that was proclaimed on August 2.

The agreement is the culmination of extensive negotiations between the federal and Ontario governments and represents a landmark in cooperation between the two governments. Both Ministers expressed their satisfaction with the agreement because it will ensure that Canadians are trained for occupations in demand and not for those that have a labour surplus.

"This," Mr. Axworthy said, "will make effective use of public resources and ensure that training pays off for those who take it. It will also ensure that Canadians can be retrained to meet new occupational needs as they arise in changing times."

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Dr. Stephenson said that the agreement "reaffirms Ontario's belief that the continuous growth of the Canadian economy is dependent upon the timely development of the skill and knowledge of the labour force. The agreement will ensure that Ontario will continue to be the leader in skills training in Canada," she said.

(See attached backgrounder.)

For more information contact:

Ken Hunter	(Provincial Minister's Office)	(416)	965-5342
Pat Preston	(Federal Minister's Office)	(613)	994-2482

BACKGROUNDER

CANADA/ONTARIO TRAINING AGREEMENT

The Canada/Ontario Training Agreement reflects the provisions of the National Training Act. The act creates a National Training Program designed to help meet employers' needs for skilled workers and to increase the earnings and employment potential of individual workers. It is made up of three components: industrial training, which assists business and industry to train their workers; institutional training, which, in Ontario, will use the resources and facilities of the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology to train workers for employment; and the \$108 million Skills Growth Fund which can be drawn upon to expand and modernize training facilities to overcome skill shortages of critical importance to Canada's economic growth and development.

The Industrial Training component of the program is composed of General Industrial Training and Critical Trade Skills Training. About \$27.1 million will be available in 1982-83 for General Industrial Training to train workers in medium to high skill occupations. A total of \$36.2 million will be devoted to Critical Trade Skills Training involving some 8,800 trainees in long-term training for such highly-skilled occupations as tool and die maker, industrial maintenance mechanic and machinist under contracts of up to two years.

The Institutional Training component of the program is funded at \$135.4 million in Ontario in 1982-83. It will provide training in community colleges and other training centres for more than 65,000 adults in occupations ranging from tractor trailer driver to junior computer programmer. Income support for trainees is available in the form of Unemployment Insurance benefits and training allowances. An estimated \$55 million in U.I. benefits and \$30 million in training allowances will be spent in 1982-83.



Minister
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For Release

Pour publication

Date
Subject

August 31, 1982

82-49

Date
Sujet

More agricultural workers eligible for UI

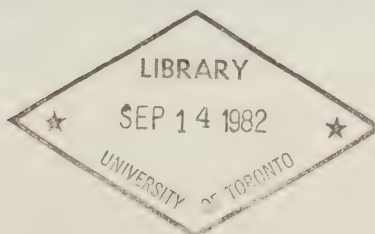
OTTAWA--Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy, after a meeting with representatives of the agricultural community in Strathroy, Ontario today, announced the revocation of UI regulation 16. The change would make the employment of thousands of agricultural workers insurable for unemployment insurance.

"This change makes the UI program more equitable and responsive to present economic conditions," said Mr. Axworthy. "It will also make short-term agricultural work more attractive to workers in other sectors."

Mr. Axworthy added that regulation 16 was created in 1967 to deal with circumstances at that time. "Now, weighing all the options, we felt that the principle of equity demanded that these workers be insurable in the same way as all other Canadian workers," he said.

Starting January 1, 1983, agricultural workers will be subject to the same insurability rules as all other workers in Canada.

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Under current UI Regulation 16, agricultural workers must earn at least \$250 and work at least 25 days for the same employer before their employment is insurable. In 1983, they will need to work 15 hours a week or earn 20 per cent (\$70 in 1982) of maximum weekly insurable earnings (\$350 in 1982).

- 30 -

For more information:

Pat Preston (Minister's Office) (819) 994-2482

MariGayl Lanctôt (Public Affairs) (819) 994-6489



Minister
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September 13, 1982
82-51

Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced the federal government will contribute more than \$870,000 to a \$5 million training program at Chrysler Canada Ltd. -- the largest industrial training contract signed with an Ontario employer this year.

The federal funds will be used to recall and retrain several hundred laid-off workers in new production methods being introduced into the Chrysler assembly plant in Windsor, Ontario.

The plant is being totally renovated to introduce high technology and robotics to replace conventional manufacturing processes.

"This contract complements Industry, Trade and Commerce/Regional Economic Expansion Minister Herb Gray's initiative to help the auto industry. We are helping to put Windsor area workers back to work by providing them with the training they need to work in this complex and sophisticated new assembly plant," Mr. Axworthy said.

... 2

Present employees are being retrained to work with the new technology systems and robotics that will be used to produce the new T115 van/stationwagon in 1983 at the Windsor plant. The skills necessary to install and maintain the new equipment are not available on the local labour market.

"Skilled tradespeople, in particular, will be equipped with the type of knowledge and training they need to work with robotics in what will be one of the most modern plants in North America," the Minister added.

"Without Employment and Immigration's assistance, we would be forced to curtail our training efforts," said William J. Fisher, Director of Personnel for Chrysler Canada Ltd. "And without a fully trained work force, progress toward a revitalized Chrysler Canada would definitely be delayed."

The plant modernization will mean hiring new workers, including up to 100 skilled tradespeople. All production workers with recall rights have already been recalled by the company.

Another employment spinoff for the Windsor region will be the creation of an average of 200 construction jobs per month in the construction of an addition to the existing assembly plant, due for completion in October 1983.

The advanced technical training for skilled tradespeople is to include industrial hydraulics and pneumatics, industrial electrical controls, resistance welding and robotics.

Other workers will be trained in a new inventory control and scheduling system called in-line sequencing, which is unique to North America, as well as in new quality control and inspection methods.

In all, 123 robots will be installed in the Winsor plant, primarily to do welding and painting.

Under the National Industrial Training Program, federal funds are made available to employers to cover a portion of their training costs and part of their trainees' wages.

The federal government is making available \$166 million in 1982-83 to help employers train workers.

Windsor is one of the communities designated under the Industry and Labour Adjustment Program (ILAP) for special federal assistance due to industrial dislocation and high unemployment.

For more information contact:

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Barbara Leimsner - (Public Affairs) - (819) 994-6908



Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
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For Release

Pour publication

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bjeSeptember 15, 1982
82-52Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today details of initiatives to help Canada's aerospace industry meet its needs for skilled workers in the 1980's.

Speaking in Winnipeg at the executive meeting of the Air Industries Association of Canada, Mr. Axworthy put forward an initial response arising from intense consultations with private industry on the question of human resource planning strategies.

After considering studies prepared by a senior industry advisory group and engaging in broad consultations with industry organizations, labour and provincial governments, Mr. Axworthy suggested the establishment of permanent Human Resource Planning Boards in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec with a National Board to provide human resource planning leadership from a national perspective.

The mandate of the Boards would be to project manpower demand and supply in the industry and, on the basis of the analysis, recommend to industry and governments what action and assistance is needed. Mr. Axworthy said that "Ultimately, we are striving for a situation where the private sector and government work so closely together that industry skill shortages and bottlenecks simply do not occur." The new planning system is designed to provide the co-ordination and leadership suggested by the industry advisory group.

The labour demand forecasting responsibilities of the Boards would result in the gathering of invaluable advance information necessary to identify occupations eligible for support under the federal government's new National Training Program, Mr. Axworthy said.

Mr. Axworthy noted that "A network of three Boards was appropriate to reflect the regional concentration and structure of the aerospace industry in Canada." The Winnipeg Board will serve the four Western Provinces, the Montreal Board will serve Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces and the Toronto Board will serve Ontario. The National Board would coordinate the activities of the regional bodies.

Membership on the Board for a particular region would be drawn from the geographical areas served and would include representatives from such organizations as the Air Industries Association of Canada; the Air Transport Association of Canada; labour organizations; federal government departments, including Employment and Immigration Canada, and provincial governments.

Mr. Axworthy committed up to \$20,000 in financial assistance to support the organizational development of each Board. Once the Boards are fully functional, the federal government is committed to share in their operating costs and to bear up to 50 per cent of costs to a maximum of \$125,000 for each Board in any one year.

During his discussion with the Air Industries Association representatives, Mr. Axworthy also invited them to attend a meeting in October which would bring together senior representatives from the aerospace industry, labour and provincial governments to determine how the work of the three Boards could best be integrated at the national level.

Noting that the industry will need an additional 13,000 technicians, technologists and engineers in the next few years, Mr. Axworthy felt it was essential that an innovative strategy be set in place as soon as possible to solve its manpower problems. The total aerospace workforce is expected to reach more than 100,000 in this decade.

The Human Resource Planning Boards provide a permanent mechanism to complement the aerospace sector manpower planning agreement signed between the industry and the federal government in May of 1981 and will also support the new thrusts on high skill training made possible through the new National Training Act.

For further information contact:

Francis Maguire (Minister's Office) - (819) 994-2482
George Keefe (Public Affairs) - (819) 994-6813



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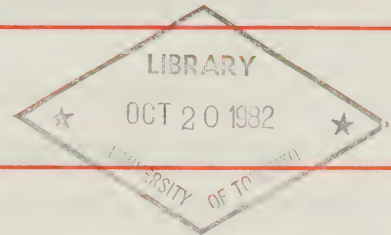
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For Release

Pour publication

Date
Subject

October 6, 1982
82-53

Date
Sujet



OTTAWA - Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced the appointment of Blair Williams as special advisor on policy for the Outreach program. Dr. Williams will consult directly with Outreach sponsors and clients, following which he will present a report to Mr. Axworthy containing recommendations for future policy for this program.

Mr. Axworthy said that Outreach provides an extremely effective employment counselling service for disadvantaged Canadians but added that the social and economic climate of the country has changed since the program was introduced ten years ago.

"Preliminary discussions with Outreach sponsors and clients as well as with officials of my department indicate that it is time to reassess overall program policy and objectives to ensure they continue to reflect the human resource development strategy of the federal government," Mr. Axworthy noted. "I invite concerned Canadians to take advantage of this opportunity to contribute to fresh policy ideas that will meet the needs of the 1980s and beyond."

... 2

Dr. Williams will discuss options for the program with community-based Outreach sponsors, representatives of the program's target groups and other interested parties. His report will be released in the new year.

A public discussion paper, which outlines several options for possible policy considerations, will be used to facilitate the consultations. The paper will be available shortly from Enquiries and Distribution at Canada Employment and Immigration Commission national headquarters.

Dr. Williams currently teaches at Concordia University in Montreal. He is experienced in many aspects of public policy making and is familiar with the concerns of the different regions of the country. He is a native Albertan who has worked in the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario. In 1978 he was appointed principal of the School of Community and Public Affairs at Concordia.

Backgrounder attached.

For more information contact:

Pat Preston (Minister's Office): (819) 994-2482
Vivian Collins (Public Affairs) : (819) 994-6911

Outreach Program Backgrounder

Introduced in 1972, Outreach provides employment services and counselling to Native people, disabled persons, women and other target groups whose needs are not presently being met by existing services within Canada Employment Centres (CECs).

Outreach projects are sponsored by community-based organizations and staffed by counsellors who have developed effective methods of improving job readiness and job prospects for unemployed, disadvantaged men and women. Outreach is part of the overall human resource development strategy of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

The program's original goals were to provide employment-related services to remote areas that were not served by CECs, and to develop innovative, experimental approaches for groups who could not obtain the services they required within existing structures.

In 1981-82 (the last year for which data are available), a total of 145,525 people sought services from Outreach projects (an average of 764 per project). More than one-third (55,455) were placed in jobs.

The program's 1982-83 budget is \$16.6 million. The following is the distribution of Outreach projects as of June 30, 1982.

Distribution of Outreach Projects
as of June 30, 1982

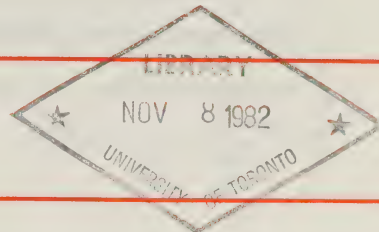
<u>Primary client group</u>	<u>Number of projects</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number of employees</u>	<u>Project * service points</u>
women	28	13.2	118	83
unemployed, urban poor, welfare recipients	18	8.4	48	63
Native people	79	37.1	205	356
disabled	39	18.3	154	117
youth	3	1.4	11	3
inmates and ex-inmates	16	7.5	57	48
isolated communities	14	6.6	43	82
other	16	7.5	42	32
total	213	100	678	784

* Number of areas in which a project operates.

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
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For Release

Pour publication

Date
SubjectOctober 25, 1982
82-54Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today designated November 1-7 as Canada Career Week.

Co-sponsored by the University and College Placement Association along with the Canadian Guidance and Counselling Association, the week will feature career planning activities in elementary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions. There will also be stepped-up activity at Canada Employment Centres and in community organizations.

"The message of faith in the future and confidence in ourselves is inherent in the idea of Canada Career Week and was never more appropriate than it is right now," Mr. Axworthy said. "Teachers and parents must continue to convince our youth of the need for career planning and encourage them to seek out guidance and counselling as required."

Crisis counselling, employment counselling and career guidance are available from both the private and public sector, the Minister noted. Some 3,000 employment counsellors in 400 Canada Employment Centres offer a full range of services, including aptitude and interest testing.

"I would urge all those who are faced with career decisions to look beyond the economic difficulties we are experiencing at the moment and see, as I do, a land of future opportunity where those who prepare themselves through education and training will enjoy a satisfying career. Working together, we can make it happen," Mr. Axworthy said.

For more information, contact:

Pat Preston (Minister's Office) - (819) 994-2482

George Keefe (Public Affairs) - (819) 994-6813



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October 26, 1982
82-55

Date
Sujet



About 150 persons, including former detainees who belong to the Polish trade union Solidarity and their families, will soon arrive in Canada, Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy said today.

These families, the first to apply to immigrate to Canada at the Canadian Embassy in Warsaw, will likely arrive in Canada by the end of November.

"They are not being expelled from Poland but have voluntarily elected to immigrate to Canada to escape unrest and the persecution they and their families have experienced in their own country," Mr. Axworthy said.

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A special regulation for political prisoners, which will go into effect shortly, will provide for the admission of these detainees. In addition to those whose settlement in Canada will be government assisted, there are applicants whose admission may be assisted by private groups and organizations in Canada under the government's refugee sponsorship program.

"I have already consulted with the Canadian Labour Congress to encourage such sponsorships, and I would welcome the involvement of other groups and organizations in the private sector," Mr. Axworthy said.

"It is not our intention to deprive the trade union in Poland of its leaders; rather this initiative is a humanitarian response to help those former detainees for whom normal life is no longer possible and who wish to leave Poland," Mr. Axworthy said.

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Minister
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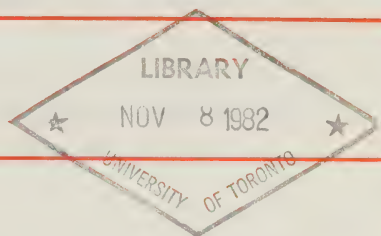
For Release

Pour publication

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Subject

October 27, 1982
82-56
Unemployment Insurance
premium rates for 1983

Date
Sujet



OTTAWA--Canada's Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today provided further details on the 1983 premium rates announced earlier by the Honourable Marc Lalonde, Minister of Finance.

Effective January 1, 1983, employees will pay \$2.30 in premiums for each \$100 of their insurable earnings, up from \$1.65/\$100 in 1982. Employers will pay a basic premium of \$3.22/\$100 of each employee's insurable earnings, up from \$2.31/\$100 in 1982. (The employer rate is 1.4 times the employee rate.)

"After my consultations with representatives of labour and management and because of higher-than-expected unemployment levels during 1982 and 1983, the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission selected a rate nearer the lowest range of options," said Mr. Axworthy. "This choice was made to mitigate the potential negative impact of higher premium rates on employment and economic recovery."

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"Seeking a proper balance between encouraging the momentum of economic recovery next year and offsetting increased benefit costs was our major consideration in setting the premium rate for 1983," Mr. Axworthy said.

Mr. Axworthy noted that financing a social insurance program such as unemployment insurance demands that, as the costs of benefits increase, premiums must also increase.

"We must all accept a share of responsibility for paying for the financial relief that UI provides," the Minister added. "My discussions with private sector representatives reaffirmed that the insurance character of the program must be preserved, but the discussions also recognized that the hardships of unemployment must be dealt with as effectively as possible."

The Minister also pointed out that employment programs, such as the \$300 million toward special job creation, the \$1 billion training program and the developmental use of UI funds (work sharing and job creation) will contribute significantly to easing unemployment, particularly this autumn and winter.

"However, as the Minister of Finance announced today, we are also putting in place a package of special employment measures and an enhancement of our normal job creation programs designed to provide further relief to those Canadians most affected by these difficult circumstances," said Mr. Axworthy.

Mr. Axworthy added that his recent discussions with the private sector have reinforced his view that current circumstances do not permit substantive change to the UI program. He ruled out any immediate changes, such as those suggested by the Unemployment Insurance Review Task Force, but said he is open to discussion on the future direction and role of the UI program.

(See attached backgrounder on setting premium rates.)

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Backgrounder -- How 1983 UI premium rates were set

The Unemployment Insurance Act requires the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission to set premium rates for each year, based on the state of the UI account. The actual premium rates charged to employers and employees are determined by using a statutory premium rate as a reference point.

The statutory premium rate in any year is calculated first (as spelled out in Sections 62 and 63 of the UI Act). Then, the rate is used to estimate if a cumulative surplus or deficit would occur at the end of that year.

If the statutory premium rate would produce a surplus, then the UI Act requires the Commission to set an actual premium rate that is lower than the statutory premium rate. If it would produce a deficit, then the UI Act requires the Commission to set an actual premium rate that is higher than the statutory rate. (For 1983, the statutory rate was calculated to be \$1.61/\$100 of weekly insurable earnings. This statutory rate would have produced a UI account deficit of about \$6.6 billion at the end of 1983.)

The Commission normally has a range of choices from which to select the actual premium rate to be charged. Usually, the actual premium rate is selected on the basis of desirable objectives or criteria -- not specified by the UI Act -- such as maintaining relative stability in premium rates from year to year, avoiding excessive cumulative surpluses or deficits and other principles of sound financial management. This year, however, exceptional economic circumstances required the Commission to take more factors into account.

In view of this, Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy has met with representatives of labour and management to find possible ways of financing UI program costs and to discuss the UI program's impact on the current economic downturn. A major theme of the discussions was how to increase premium rates to offset the deficit without impeding the momentum of economic recovery by unduly straining the financial position of employees and employers in 1983. Seeking a proper balance between these two goals became a major consideration in setting the premium rate for 1983.



Employment and
Immigration Canada

Emploi et
Immigration Canada

November 1, 1982
Publication

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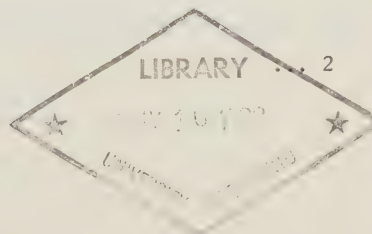
November 1, 1982

A major national human resources planning agreement was signed today with the Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association of Canada (EEMAC) to help the industry meet the challenge presented by an anticipated critical shortage of skilled personnel in some occupations. The agreement covers more than 110,000 workers in about 250 companies in the industry.

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy and Industry, Trade and Commerce and Regional Economic Expansion Minister Ed Lumley signed the memorandum of understanding on behalf of the federal government. Signing for the association were Charles G. Millar, chairman of the board of EEMAC and David Armour, president.

A 1981 informal survey by the association forecasts a sharp increase in demand for up to 6,600 skilled workers in some occupations in the electrical and electronic sectors in the next three years.

Canada





The industry survey projects shortages for electrical and electronic engineers and technicians in particular, as well as mechanical engineers, machinists, draftspersons, tool and die makers, maintenance mechanics and computer repair technicians.

"The electrical and electronic industry, more than any other, is rapidly developing new occupations," said Mr. Axworthy. "Human resource planning will benefit the entire industry, and at the same time Canadian workers can take advantage of new training and job opportunities," the Minister added.

"The industry's future development is based on the availability of skilled workers," said EEMAC president David Armour. "Manpower planning has become our number one priority, and this agreement will help overcome any skill imbalances using both public and private sector muscle."

EEMAC is the national industry voice for companies manufacturing a broad spectrum of electrical and electronic equipment, systems and components. The high technology electronics sector is the largest industrial employer of scientific and technical personnel in Canada.

The human resource planning agreement is a voluntary initiative between the federal government and the industry that encourages joint action to develop and implement measures to overcome projected labour imbalances, including improved industrial training and the use of progressive employment practices for women and minority groups.

More than 400,000 Canadian workers are now employed in industries covered by such national agreements, including the aerospace, coal, mining, shipbuilding, foundry, plastics and printing industries, and the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers.

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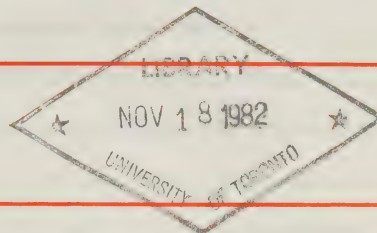
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Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

Date
SubjectNovember 1, 1982
82-58Date
Sujet

The reunion of families and humanitarian concerns continue to be the major focus of Canada's immigration policy, according to the Annual Report on Immigration Levels tabled in the House of Commons today by Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy.

The Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration Levels, 1983 also covers other components taken into account in determining the level of immigration for Canada, including the resettlement needs of refugees, labour market demands, and potential family class immigrants.

Canada plans to admit 105,000 to 110,000 immigrants in 1983. This range has been adjusted down from the 134,000 to 144,000 figure announced in the 1982 levels report, mainly because of the reduced selected worker intake forecast for 1983. Selected worker admissions have been set at 8,000 to 10,000 although the actual intake may be lower.

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Mr. Axworthy emphasized that announced levels are not targets or quotas but flexible planning ranges subject to annual review and, if necessary, adjustment. The 1984 and 1985 levels, required to complete the three-year planning cycle, have been set at 115,000 to 125,000 and 120,000 to 135,000 respectively.

In discussing the main components of the announced immigration level for 1983 the Minister made the following comments:

Workers: "My government is committed to protecting jobs for Canadians and I believe that restricting the admission of selected workers will accomplish this goal. We plan to admit only those workers destined to specific jobs when the need clearly cannot be met from within our own country. We shall continue, however, to encourage job creators - entrepreneurs and self-employed persons - to establish here."

Refugees: "Government-assisted refugee intake for 1983 has been set at 12,000. Canada's present commitment to refugees will be augmented by private group sponsorship which will enable this country to maintain its international leadership in the assistance and protection of refugees."

The Family Class: "There will be no decrease in family class immigration, in fact it is expected to increase temporarily in 1983, and stabilize in 1984 and 1985. A major effort to reduce the current backlog of applications at posts abroad accounts for the increase in 1983."

Family Reunification: "The introduction of special relaxed measures and the continuation of others under the family reunification program will help victims of recent world crises. These allow Poles, Salvadorans and Lebanese with relatives in Canada to be admitted under relaxed selection criteria. Visitors from these same countries may now apply for permanent residence from within Canada. Our efforts also include a major family reunification program from Vietnam.

"Already these initiatives have resulted in new family reunification applications for over 5,000 people in Poland, and, since coming into effect, the special measures for Salvadorans have benefitted nearly 1,000 citizens of that country. Canada is the only major resettlement country now accepting Salvadoran refugees for resettlement."

The Minister added that the announcement of immigration levels for 1983 follows the most extensive federal consultations with provincial and territorial governments and non-governmental organizations so far.

Details of the immigration policy issues considered in these consultations are discussed in a new background paper which accompanies this year's levels report. Copies of the report and background paper are available from the Commission's publications unit.

Highlights of the Report are attached.

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HIGHLIGHTS

ANNUAL REPORT TO PARLIAMENT ON IMMIGRATION LEVELS, 1983

Immigration Levels (Chapter VII)

1983 - 105,000 to 110,000 (adjusted from the levels determined last year - 134,000 to 144,000)

1984 - 115,000 to 125,000 (adjusted from the levels determined last year - 130,000 to 145,000)

1985 - 120,000 to 135,000 (new level announced this year)

Immigration by Component (Chapter VII)

Levels planning involves a comprehensive analysis of immigration components including selected workers, family members and refugees, the factors which may affect their chances of successful resettlement, and domestic labour market conditions. Government-assisted refugee intake for 1983 has been set at 12,000. Canada will only admit selected workers destined to specific jobs which cannot be filled within Canada; a range of 8,000 to 10,000 workers. There will be no reduction in family class immigration in 1983.

Background Paper on Immigration Levels - A Companion Report to the Annual Report to Parliament on Immigration Levels, 1983

For the first time, the Annual Report will be accompanied by an extensive background paper, containing a complete profile of the policy issues which shape immigration intake, and a comprehensive analysis of that intake by component.

The Three-Year Planning Cycle

The setting of immigration levels on a three-year basis was introduced in last year's report. As a result of consultation and review during 1982, the 1983 and 1984 levels announced last year have been adjusted to reflect current economic conditions. The addition of the 1985 level completes the new three-year cycle.

Consultations (Chapter III)

This year, consultations with provincial and territorial governments and non-governmental organizations were the most extensive undertaken by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) since the immigration levels planning exercise began five years ago. For the first time, the views of territorial governments were sought. Also, consultations with non-governmental organizations at both the national and regional levels were greatly expanded and included specific discussions with business and labour groups on the selected worker restriction. All interested groups were asked to comment on the Refugee Plan.

Emigration (Chapter VII)

It is estimated that approximately 75,000 Canadians will emigrate in 1983. This Statistics Canada estimate is used in establishing the figure for net immigration.

Program Review (Chapter I)

Significant immigration policy initiatives undertaken since the tabling of last year's Annual Report on Immigration Levels are described in Chapter 1. These include the Refugee Status Determination Symposium, special measures to assist Poles and Salvadorans, a study on illegal immigrants, the extension of family class sponsorship eligibility, and measures to protect foreign domestics in Canada.

New Settlement Strategy (Chapter II)

A new short-term settlement and longer-term integration strategy for new immigrants is being considered as a result of a comprehensive interdepartmental review undertaken by the CEIC and the Department of the Secretary of State.

Labour Market Considerations (Chapter IV)

Labour market conditions have necessitated a temporary restriction on the intake of selected workers from abroad. This restriction became effective May 1, 1982, applying to all selected workers except those immigrants with pre-arranged employment in validated jobs (those for which no Canadians can be found or trained in a timely way). The restriction does not affect family class immigrants or refugees. Nor does it affect entrepreneurs and self-employed persons who contribute to job creation.

Family Class Considerations (Chapter V)

A moderate increase in family class immigration is expected in 1982 and 1983, as efforts are underway to more quickly process applications at foreign posts.

The Annual Refugee Plan (Chapter VI)

The global refugee allocation has been redistributed for 1983 to reflect changing conditions in both the refugee-producing and first-asylum countries.

There is an increase in the refugee allocation for Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and the Middle East because of increasing social and political instability in these areas. Despite this redistribution, Indochina and Eastern Europe still make up the largest portion of the total. In addition, special family reunification programs to assist Vietnamese and Poles will augment the planned intake. The contingency reserve allows the government sufficient flexibility to react quickly to new refugee crises that may develop. Following is the 1983 Plan with 1982 planned intake for comparison:

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Indochina	4,000	3,000
Eastern Europe	6,000	3,000
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,000	2,000
Africa	500	1,000
Middle East	400	800
Other World Areas	100	200
Contingency Reserve	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>
Total	14,000	12,000

The Annual Refugee plan does not include those privately sponsored refugees who will account for between 2,000 to 3,000 admissions in 1982. Nor does it include landings resulting from claims to Convention refugee status made within Canada and considered by the Refugee Status Advisory Committee. These represent an increasingly significant aspect of Canada's total effort to resettle victims of persecution.



Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
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For Release

Pour publication

Date
SubjectNovember 1, 1982
82-59Date
Sujet

CAI
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- R21

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy said today he is allocating one million dollars to create employment opportunities in southwestern Ontario communities where a late August frost destroyed about 50 per cent of this year's tobacco crop.

The Minister said the funds are being made available from the Special Response Feature of the Canada Community Development Projects, the federal government's \$270 million direct Job Creation Program announced on July 28.

Mr. Axworthy at a meeting in Strathroy, Ontario, on August 31 told local farmers and business representatives that his department would be assessing the frost impact on job prospects for tobacco workers in the area. The Special Response Feature of CCDP was felt to provide fast assistance for the area, Mr. Axworthy said.

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The Special Response Feature, which has a total budget of \$41 million, is being utilized to help areas where workers have become unemployed as a result of layoffs and recent deterioration in employment.

Discussions are now under way with municipal officials and other potential sponsors of SRF projects in the areas of Aylmer, St-Thomas, Tillsonburg, Norwich, Simcoe and Delhi to identify the types of community projects which will employ local workers, Mr. Axworthy added.

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Minister
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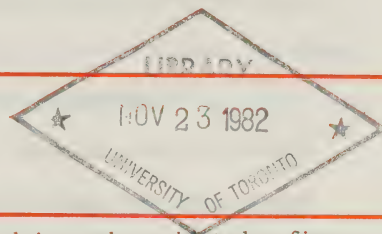
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November 9, 1982
82-60

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy said today firms will have until May 27 of next year to apply for extensions to their Work Sharing agreements beyond the normal maximum duration of 26 weeks.

Extensions granted will be for up to 12 weeks, and, as with original agreements, both employers and their workers must co-sign applications.

"By providing employers and workers with the opportunity to continue on Work Sharing the government will prevent some 12,000 temporary layoffs from occurring over the winter months when many of the original agreements will expire," Mr. Axworthy said.

The Minister said extensions will be granted if firms can meet the conditions of the original agreement. This means they must have been in business for at least two years and be experiencing a temporary production cutback.

"We are taking a more flexible approach in approving extensions than that which I announced on May 26 because the economy and employment conditions have not as yet recovered," the Minister said.

"If we took a hard line in approving applications by requiring proof that firms will be able to return to normal production after the extensions, very few if any would qualify," he added.

"I am simply not prepared to allow a situation to occur where about 12,000 workers could be laid off during the winter, when even in the best of times, jobs are difficult to find."

Under Work Sharing, workers agree to work a shorter week so that nobody will have to be laid off. They receive wages for the days worked, and Unemployment Insurance Benefits for days not worked. For most workers, the combination of wages and UI benefits amounts to about 90 per cent of regular salaries.

To date, Work Sharing has prevented more than 76,000 layoffs, and about 90 per cent of workers and employers interviewed in a recent telephone poll said they would use it again. Officials in Mr. Axworthy's department spoke to about 100 employers and 400 workers in a representative sampling of those on Work Sharing. The Minister has also sent a personal message to every worker on the program, asking them for advice on its future direction.

Later this month, Mr. Axworthy will meet with national employer associations and unions to hear their views on Work Sharing. Last April, he convened a conference of workers and employers to get early reaction to the program.

"Work Sharing was originally introduced as a temporary measure to help people through difficult times," the Minister said. "But the response to it has exceeded everybody's expectations and for that reason we want to consult with as many people as possible before deciding on its future."

The Minister added that his department is conducting an in-depth evaluation of the program and that this may be the subject of further consultations with employers and workers. The report is expected to be completed by next March.

The Minister noted that a ceiling of \$190 million has been set for the program for this year and \$150 million for 1983. However to October 29, more than \$54 million in UI benefits had been paid to workers--about 40 per cent less than had been requested by participants.

Mr. Axworthy pointed out that if this trend continues to the end of the year, only about half of the \$190 million will have to be paid out of the UI fund.

UI payments have been less than forecast because many firms have found that production cutbacks were not as severe as first feared and as a result they could work a longer week. In other cases, firms were able to return to full production before the expiration of Work Sharing Agreements.

"Benefits paid to workers through the Work Sharing Program will not have a significant impact on UI premium rates to be established for 1983," Mr. Axworthy said. "In fact full utilization of the \$150 million provided for 1983 will mean that Work Sharing will cost about five cents per \$100 of insured earnings."

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BACKGROUND PAPER

Work Sharing

Work Sharing, an option for employers and workers faced with a temporary layoff, was implemented in January 1982, to meet economic conditions as they existed then. It was revised from a \$10 million ceiling to \$190 million to meet demand.

Introduced on a limited experimental basis between 1977 and 1979, Work Sharing was well received by both the employers and the employees who used it. There were 24 active agreements during the pilot stage involving 3,200 employees. Although the financial cost to the government and the unemployment insurance account was higher than would have otherwise been the case, Work Sharing played a real role in easing the burdens of slack periods.

Under the agreements each employee in the Work Sharing unit agrees to work fewer days per week than normal and receives partial UI benefits for the time not worked. In the earlier experiment, weekly pay (including unemployment insurance) for all employees was reduced by about 7 per cent, whereas hours worked were reduced 20 per cent. Without Work Sharing, the alternative would have been, on average, a layoff of 20 per cent of the affected staff.

Since the program was re-activated it has gained wide acceptance by workers and employers alike. Up to November 2, 1982, 6,592 applications had been approved, with 180,224 employees sharing work to avoid the layoff of 76,413.

How It Works

A firm facing a 20 per cent reduction in production would normally plan to lay off one-fifth of its work force. Work Sharing can be a new option. Faced with this situation, a company could employ its total work force on a

four-day week basis. A reduction from 40 hours to 32 hours a week would cut production by the required 20 per cent without reducing the number of employees.

The company pays its employees for the hours they work and unemployment insurance pays Work Sharing benefits (UI benefits) for the days they were unemployed.

Work Sharing agreements do not affect workers' rights to regular UI benefits should they be laid off at the end of the Work Sharing period.

Work Sharing benefits are payable as soon as the Work Sharing period starts. There is no waiting period, as there is for regular UI benefits. This is done to maintain continuity of employment and production.

Higher-income earners on Work Sharing may have to repay part of their UI benefits received in 1982. The same situation applies to anyone drawing UI benefits.

People whose net income, including UI benefits, is more than \$27,300 will have to repay 30 per cent of that portion of the UI benefits that brings the total over the \$27,300 mark. Any amount repaid will be allowed as a deduction when workers calculate their 1982 taxable income.

What It Means in Dollar Terms

Under Work Sharing, a person normally earning \$70 a day or \$350 for a five-day week would receive \$322 for a four-day week: \$280 would be pay (\$70 for each work day) and \$42 would be Work Sharing benefits (60 per cent of \$70 - the same amount as regular UI benefits). Thus, this

person would get about 92 per cent of the usual weekly pay. A person normally earning \$100 a day who works a three-day week, and receives Work Sharing benefits for two days, would get about 76 per cent of his or her normal weekly pay.

A daily rate of \$42 will be the maximum unemployment insurance any person can get under Work Sharing in 1982. This is based on the maximum weekly insurable earnings in 1982: \$350. Thus, an individual earning \$400 a week would still only get \$42 for each day not worked.

Work Sharing can be arranged for a reduction in production from 20 per cent to 60 per cent.

The Advantages

Employees participating in Work Sharing get more in wages and benefits than if they were laid off and collecting full unemployment insurance. This is not the only factor which makes Work Sharing such a positive response to the current unemployment situation. There are other advantages:

- By not being laid off, workers maintain their skills and work habits.
- An employee is spared the uncertainties and hardships that come with total unemployment.
- The employer gains too: the work force remains intact and this eliminates the need to recruit and retrain when production is again increased.

Financing

Work Sharing is financed by unemployment insurance. This is because Work Sharing is an alternative to layoffs. In the extended program, which runs until May 27, 1983, \$190 million in UI benefits has been authorized for the calendar year 1982, and \$150 million for 1983.

How to Qualify

Briefly, employers must meet two important conditions. The firm must be an established enterprise that has been in business for at least two years. It must be shown that the need for reduced output is temporary and unavoidable. The layoff must be temporary, not permanent and not just a normal seasonal layoff.

Employees must meet the entrance requirements they would have to fulfill if they were applying for regular UI benefits - they must have worked from 10 to 14 weeks depending on the rate of unemployment in their region. Other minimum entrance rules apply if the Work Sharing applicant has been on claim in the past year or has recently entered or re-entered the labour market.

The Agreement

Both the management and the employees of the work unit must agree to Work Sharing and jointly request it. Applications for Work Sharing and the resulting agreements must be signed jointly by representatives of the company and the employees.



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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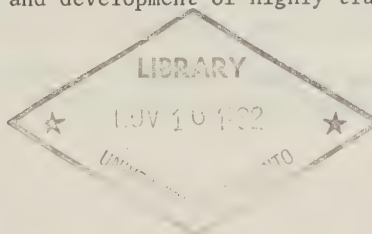
Date
Sujet

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced the introduction to CHOICES of an educational and training file detailing some 430 post-secondary institutions as well as vocational and training schools.

CHOICES is a career-counselling computerized system used for individual career decision-making. Up to now, CHOICES has consisted of an occupational file with information on some 1,100 primary occupations and 3,000 secondary ones.

With the two files, CHOICES will eventually permit users to select an occupation and then ask the computer to supply them with a list of associated programs of study. They will also be able to identify potentially suitable occupations that could result from a pattern of study.

"This development helps to forge an instant link between educational outlets and those seeking a first career, a new career or retraining," Mr. Axworthy said. "With the current emphasis on skills and education, CHOICES is a timely and effective tool in selection and development of highly trained citizens for tomorrow's marketplace."



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The education and training file contains answers to the basic questions about post-secondary institutions including: programs of study, admission requirements, tuition and fees, durations, start dates, qualifications awarded. There is also detailed information, to be updated annually, on student and faculty population; cost and availability of housing; financial aid available to students; library facilities; language of instruction and similar details.

CHOICES users can obtain information in English or French and switch from one province to another for comparisons. A useful feature for both counsellors and users is a single-page summary reviewing the decisions made by the users and the order in which they were taken.

"I am particularly pleased to be able to call attention to this counselling tool during Canada Career Week when schools, colleges and universities are stressing the importance of proper career selection," Mr. Axworthy said. "Too many of our young people leave our institutions without knowing what they are going to do. We hope that wider use of CHOICES and similar tools will help to correct that situation."

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For Release

Pour publication

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November 10, 1982
82-62

Date
Sujet

OTTAWA - Honourable Lloyd Axworthy, Minister of Employment and Immigration, today announced details of the New Employment Expansion and Development (NEED) Program. Criteria and provincial and territorial allocations are attached.

- 30 -

For further information contact:

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Employment and
Immigration Canada

Emploi et
Immigration Canada

THE NEW EMPLOYMENT EXPANSION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

OVERVIEW

Canada

NEW EMPLOYMENT EXPANSION AND DEVELOPMENT

(NEED) PROGRAM

Canada's current unemployment problems are without recent precedent. There is an urgent need for the federal government, in cooperation with the provinces, territories, and the private sector to assist those Canadians hardest-hit by the current conditions. The New Employment Expansion and Development (NEED) program is designed to meet this challenge.

The federal government has allocated \$500 million to create more than 60,000 jobs between now and the end of March, 1984. The Minister of Employment and Immigration has consulted with provincial and territorial governments across Canada. They have indicated general support, and several provinces are considering allocating sizeable funds of their own to support the job-creation effort. Thus many additional jobs over and above the 60,000 to be created by the federal government will be generated.

Projects will be developed on a regional basis. They will be designed to ensure that NEED jobs and activities correspond as closely as possible to regional employment strategies, to the skills available among the eligible participants and to the times at which additional employment is required.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The NEED program is designed to create new, productive employment for persons who are unemployed and have exhausted their entitlement to Unemployment Insurance benefits or are in receipt of social assistance.

The program will create immediate employment for unemployed persons in greatest hardship, performing jobs that will use and maintain their skills.

NEED will encourage activities that support Canada's economic recovery, regional development, and which will improve productivity.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR WORKERS

All workers for NEED projects will be referred from Canada Employment Centres, except in remote areas where the CEC manager may approve other arrangements.

Project employees will be required to meet the following criteria:

- They must be legally entitled to work in Canada;
- Be unemployed;
- Have the skills required;
- Have exhausted all entitlement to Unemployment Insurance benefits or be in receipt of social assistance.

Among those who meet the criteria, referral priority will be given to workers who have exhausted their Unemployment Insurance benefits 10 or more weeks previously and, in the opinion of an employment counsellor, are not likely to obtain alternative employment during the life of the project.

TYPES OF SPONSORS

NEED sponsors may be federal government departments and agencies, municipalities, voluntary non-profit organizations, private sector businesses and unions. Provinces and territories that choose to become partners in the program will also be eligible to sponsor projects utilizing federal funds.

PROJECT CRITERIA AND FUNDING

Projects must be consistent with regional strategies. Proposals must demonstrate that they will create extra employment and will not replace activities undertaken by current employees or volunteers. Proposals from community organizations must not create an ongoing dependency.

NEED funds will contribute to the wages of eligible workers, up to an average of \$200 per week per eligible worker with extra contributions for key skilled supervisory personnel. Governments, non-profit organizations, businesses and unions may "top up" these wages with funds of their own.

As much as an additional \$125 per week, per worker, will be made available to unions, non-profit groups, municipalities and federal departments to help cover capital and other costs. Again these funds may be augmented by participating organizations.

The minimum duration of projects will be 12 weeks with a maximum of 12 months. Projects may go beyond this latter duration if other funding is made available.

New NEED projects will be created and approved through the life of the program. This will generate a steady flow of jobs creating new employment opportunities each month.

NATURE OF PROJECTS

Projects may cover a wide range of activities, employing any number of people.

Federal government initiatives could include:

- Community airports and tourism development projects;
- Construction of small craft harbours or fisheries facilities;
- Heritage restoration;
- Salmonid enhancement projects;
- Social housing upgrading and repair;
- Native housing construction and repair;
- Conservation measures;
- Parks Improvement;
- Water development for agriculture.

Examples of private sector projects may include:

- Reforestation;
- Modernization of plant or facilities;
- Energy conservation;
- Pollution abatement;
- Site development for future construction.

Examples of municipal and non-profit projects may include:

- Improvement or adaptation of facilities for the handicapped;
- Infrastructure and municipal services;
- Cultural activities;
- Social and community support programs, including child care and services for the elderly;
- Tourism development;
- Public works which would not otherwise be initiated;
- Urea Formaldehyde Foam Insulation remedial action for low income home owners.

Provincial projects will be developed according to provincial government priorities.

APPROVAL PROCESS

The approval process for NEED projects will be streamlined and will vary according to regional requirements and provincial government participation.

NEED Advisory Boards in each province and territory will recommend regional strategies designed to ensure that the employment created matches regional requirements. NEED Boards will be composed of community representatives including those concerned with women's employment, business and labour and federal officials and officials of participating provinces. The NEED Boards will be established within weeks.

In participating provinces a joint Federal-Provincial NEED Committee will be established to review all project proposals and recommend jointly funded projects to the Federal and Provincial Ministers.

Project application forms for private sector, municipal, and non-profit organization projects will be available at local Canada Employment Centres or Employment Development Branch offices of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission by the end of December.

FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

The \$500 million in federal NEED funds has been allocated regionally under a formula reflecting regional needs and other federal employment programs. Considerations in determining the allocations include: the statistical distribution of persons exhausting their entitlement to Unemployment Insurance benefits; the employment impact of the remainder of the \$1.1 billion allocated by the federal government to stimulate employment including the impact of Western railway expenditures; the distribution of jobs now being created under the \$270 million Canada Community Development Projects program and the joint Federal-Provincial projects under Section 38 of the Unemployment Insurance Act (Under Section 38, there are Federal-Provincial agreements covering, for example, \$33 million of projects in British Columbia and \$37 million in Ontario); the capacity of provinces to create employment; the difficulty of finding work for Native people and their major under-representation in Unemployment Insurance data.

In addition to the provincial and territorial allocations, \$25 million has been set aside for special use. The Minister of Employment and Immigration will make this money available for later allocation as economic conditions shift and to assist with and supplement the capital portion of particularly meritorious projects including business sector projects.

A list of allocations including cost of administration, by region is below:

Newfoundland	\$ 27
Prince Edward Island	3
Nova Scotia	24
New Brunswick	24
Quebec	170
Ontario	130
Manitoba	17
Saskatchewan	11
Alberta	15
British Columbia	52
Yukon	1
Northwest Territories	1
Reserve	<u>25</u>
TOTAL	500

(approximate due to rounding)



Minister
Employment and Immigration

Ministre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
subject

November 23, 1982
82-63

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced special measures to alleviate the difficulties faced by unemployed workers in areas designated for assistance under the Canadian Industrial Renewal Board (CIRB) and in other textile, clothing, footwear and tanning industries throughout the country receiving CIRB assistance.

The package includes stepped-up job creation for workers who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits; mobility assistance at up to three times the normal rates; portable wage subsidies for workers 45 years of age and over; and enhanced training allowances for workers in occupations no longer in demand and who agree to take a course under the National Training Program.

"These steps will help workers adjust to industrial change and ease the effects of layoffs and shutdowns on individuals and families in severely affected communities," Mr. Axworthy said. "They could have a particularly beneficial impact on women because the affected industries have traditionally employed large numbers of female workers."

Under the Special Response Feature of the Canada Community Development Program, textile, clothing, footwear and tanning workers who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits can be provided with work and wages. The job-creation project applications may be considered for these workers in designated special areas, as well as at sector firms in other severely-affected communities.

The special areas, designated for an initial period of two years, include Cornwall and Hawkesbury in Ontario and the following Quebec areas: Trois-Rivières, Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Grand-Mère and Shawinigan; Drummondville; Victoriaville, Princeville and Plessisville; Sherbrooke and Magog; and Valleyfield.

The portable wage subsidy is designed to make it easier for older workers to find new jobs should they become unemployed. The worker must be 45 years of age or over, must have had at least two years of full-time employment out of the last 10 with a firm in the affected industries and have little prospect of early re-employment. Any established employer who hires such a worker is subsidized at the rate of \$2.00 an hour for up to 40 hours a week for up to 12 months anywhere in Canada.

Sector workers in firms outside the CIRB designated areas or in firms not receiving CIRB industrial assistance are also entitled to the portable wage subsidies and enriched mobility assistance outlined above if they are covered by an employer-worker adjustment agreement with the Manpower Consultative Service of Employment and Immigration Canada. These workers remain eligible for the full range of assistance normally available from local Canada Employment Centres.

Mr. Axworthy also said the labour adjustment measures for workers in the textile, clothing, footwear and tanning sectors are being closely co-ordinated with the activities of the Canadian Industrial Renewal Board (CIRB).

The CIRB was set up to assist in the modernization and restructuring of firms in the textile, clothing and footwear industries and to promote the strengthening and diversification of the economic base of regions that are heavily dependent on those industries.

For further information contact:

Pat Preston (Minister's Office) - (819) 994-2482

Mark Buckshon (Public Affairs) - (819) 994-6908

Minister
Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
Emploi et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

ate
SubjectNovember 25, 1982
82-64Date
Sujet

OTTAWA--The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission recently announced the maximum and minimum insurable earnings figures to be used for calculating Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits and premiums in 1983.

Maximum weekly insurable earnings will increase to \$385 in 1983 from \$350 in 1982. This means that the maximum weekly UI benefit will increase to \$231 from \$210 in 1982.

The minimum insurability requirement, measured in dollars, is equal to 20 per cent of the maximum weekly insurable earnings or \$77 a week in 1983. (Workers may also meet this requirement by working a minimum of 15 hours a week with the same employer.)

UI claimants whose annual income (including UI benefits) exceeds 1.5 times the maximum yearly insurable earnings must repay 30 per cent of those UI benefits that make up the excess. For the 1983 tax year, this means that \$30,030 will be the limit above which the repayment formula applies. In 1982, the limit is \$27,300.

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The minimum and maximum figures are released as early as possible each year to give employers enough time to upgrade their registered wage-loss insurance plans to the new maximum weekly benefit of \$231 by the January 15, 1983 deadline.

Employers with registered wage-loss insurance plans for their employees can make reduced UI contributions. (They must share this reduction with their workers.) The UI Regulations require, among other things, that the maximum benefit levels of their plans at least equal the maximum UI benefit level.

The new figures become effective on January 1, 1983.

For further information:

Les Detre (Public Affairs) - (819) 994-6199



Minister
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For Release

Pour publication

ate
Subject

November 26, 1982
82-65

Date
Sujet



OTTAWA -- Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced that, in keeping with the government's commitment to the employment needs of Canada's young people, he has approved eight new Outreach projects designed specifically for youth. Innovatively developed by youth specialists, these projects are sponsored by community groups and will provide intensified counselling and employment services for those young people who require specialized services not available through regular Canada Employment Centres (CECs).

Mr. Axworthy made this announcement during the official opening of Canada's first Specialized Youth Unit in Scarborough, Ontario.

"In addition to privately sponsored youth Outreach projects, there will be fifteen of these Specialized Youth Units administered by Employment and Immigration Canada," said Mr. Axworthy.

Last July, Mr. Axworthy announced that his department was developing several initiatives specially targetted to Canada's unemployed young people.

"To successfully attain the goals we have set to ensure Canada's young people the assistance they require in becoming integrated into productive employment necessitates co-operation between all levels of government," said Mr. Axworthy. "In Toronto, this co-operative approach has already facilitated the opening of the Specialized Youth Unit (CEIC) and was instrumental in setting up the Metropolitan Toronto Youth Employment Outreach Project."

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Mr. Axworthy pointed to one of the new Outreach projects, "Metropolitan Youth Employment Outreach" in Toronto, as an example of the type of service being established across the country. Workers in this prototype project will meet young people in their own environment to discuss their needs. They will assist youth in making effective use of appropriate community agencies and services such as the new Canada Specialized Youth Unit in Scarborough, the provincially funded Youth Employment Counselling Centres, Canada Employment Centres, and other sources of assistance in training and employment. The new initiatives for youth in Metropolitan Toronto are the result of cooperation between the federal, provincial and municipal governments and part of a coordinated youth employment strategy.

Other new Outreach projects for youth (announced today in Toronto) will be located in Sydney and Truro, Nova Scotia; Sidney, Langley and Vancouver, British Columbia; and Corner Brook and Gander, Newfoundland. The 29 counsellors who will be employed by these projects will work closely with the local Canada Employment Centres and other existing community agencies. Another 20 new Outreach projects for youth are in the active developmental stage, Mr. Axworthy stated, and will be announced shortly.

Ten of the Specialized Youth Units will be fully operational by November 30, 1982. They are located in St. John's, Newfoundland; Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; Halifax, Nova Scotia; Saint John, New Brunswick; Montreal, Quebec; Scarborough, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; Edmonton, Alberta; and Vancouver, British Columbia. In addition five more locations are being planned.

A third element to the federal government's response to the problems presently being encountered by youth is an additional \$10 million allocation to Canada Community Development Projects (CCDP) specifically directed toward youth.

CCDP will emphasize the development of job corps-type projects to meet the needs of severely employment disadvantaged youth. Between 10 and 15 such projects will be established in major urban centres across the country to provide work experience, counselling and skill training to help young people become more competitive in the labour market. The projects will provide an environment that is attractive to youth and will feature a high counsellor/client ratio. They will work closely with youth Outreach projects and Specialized Youth Units, where they exist, and with other available community services. In addition, the present round of CCDP will fund some 250 projects oriented toward youth which will provide young people with on-the-job work experience and training.

Mr. Axworthy pointed out that Employment and Immigration Canada spends about \$2.5 million per day on youth, 15 - 24 yrs, through twenty different programs and services which provide either employment or employment development. These expenditures are exclusive of unemployment insurance benefits. His department is establishing a co-operative, mutually beneficial relationship with industry, business and labour to encourage the training and employment of youth.

For further information contact:

Fay Taylor, (Public Affairs) (819) 994-6902

Pat Preston, (Minister's Office) (819) 994-2482

NEW OUTREACH PROJECTS FOR YOUTH

Project	Location	Sponsor
Metropolitan Toronto Youth Outreach Project	Toronto, Ontario	Metropolitan Community Services Dept., Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto
A.M.U.S.T. for Youth	Sydney, Nova Scotia	Association for Management of Unemployment
Outreach Youth Employment Training Program	Truro, Nova Scotia	Truro Boys and Girls Club
Peninsula Employment Centre (PEC)	Sidney, B.C.	Peninsula Community Association
Work and Learn Outreach	Langley, B.C.	The Education Projects
Youth Outreach Project	Vancouver, B.C.	B.C. Corrections Association
Outreach Youth Services	Corner Brook, Nfld.	The Corner Brook Chamber of Commerce
Youth Employment Counselling Services	Gander, Nfld.	Gander Chamber of Commerce

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For Release

Pour publication

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82-67Date
Sujet

Ottawa - Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today the appointment of Mr. W.G. Robinson as a special advisor to study and analyse problems related to people living in Canada without official status, as well as those seeking unauthorized entry into this country. The announcement is in response to the recent report on illegal immigrants prepared by the Canada Employment and Immigration Advisory Council.

"The sensitive issues raised by the Council's report warrant the broadest possible study and public consultation including responses from my Commission, federal Members of Parliament, provincial and municipal governments, voluntary agencies, ethnic and community based organizations, the Canadian Bar Association, as well as representatives from business and labour," said Mr. Axworthy.

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"As the Council points out, it is difficult to estimate the number of people living in Canada who have not satisfied the requirements of our immigration laws. To the extent that this is a problem, I have asked Mr. Robinson to examine it and to make recommendations concerning the advisability of regularizing their status. In addition, I have requested that he study ways to ensure our immigration laws are more effectively enforced both within Canada, at our ports of entry, and in our immigration offices abroad." Mr. Robinson is to make his recommendations to the Minister by early next April.

"In the meantime," Mr. Axworthy stated, "it must be made clear that the Immigration Act and Regulations now in place will continue to be the only basis on which people may enter or remain in Canada. The qualified form of amnesty recommended by the Advisory Council is not government policy. Any change would occur only after extensive consultations and a most careful analysis of the alternatives available."

Mr. Robinson was chairman of the Minister's Task Force on Immigration Practices and Procedures in 1980 and 1981 and is a member of the Bars of Ontario and British Columbia.



Minister
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For Release

Pour publication

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Subject

December 21, 1982
82-68

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy said today the federal government's Work Sharing Program has prevented more than 84,000 layoffs in its first year of operation.

"When I introduced Work Sharing a year ago today," the Minister said, "I felt it would be an effective measure to avert temporary layoffs. But its success has been beyond all expectations."

During the year, more than 196,000 workers were involved in some 8,300 Work Sharing agreements. Ontario led all provinces with 2,700 agreements, followed by British Columbia with about 2,000 and Quebec with almost 1,800.

"The response by employers and workers to Work Sharing was very positive from the start," Mr. Axworthy said. "When I introduced it the budget was \$10 million. It was soon apparent that this was inadequate, and as the demand continued to grow, I eventually increased the budget to \$190 million for this year and extended the program to May 27, 1983 with a budget of \$150 million."

The Work Sharing budget is provided from the Unemployment Insurance account. Under the various work sharing arrangements, everyone in a work unit agrees to work a shorter week so that nobody will have to be laid off.

Workers receive their regular wages for the days worked, and draw Unemployment Insurance Benefits for the days not worked. For most workers, the combination of wages and UI benefits amounts to about 90 per cent of their regular salaries.

Noting that both employers and their workers must agree to a Work Sharing arrangement, Mr. Axworthy said that this proves that Canadians are willing to accept innovative employment measures.

"Both management and labour readily see the advantages that Work Sharing offers when a production cutback is inevitable. It enables employers to keep a trained work force intact, and gives workers a much higher standard of living than would be possible if they were on Unemployment Insurance."

Work Sharing agreements run from six to 26 weeks in length. Recently, the program has been modified to provide for extensions of up to 12 weeks. This was in response to a heavy demand to have agreements continued through the winter months so that some 12,000 potential layoffs would be prevented.

Mr. Axworthy said that an evaluation of Work Sharing now under way should be completed by March or April.

"Among other things we are looking at the experiences of workers and employers with Work Sharing and the impact it has had on productivity. The evaluation will be used to determine the future of Work Sharing beyond the May 27, 1983 deadline for receipt of applications."

For more information contact:

Pat Preston (Minister's Office) - (613) 994-2482

Jim Steen (Public Affairs) - (819) 994-6706



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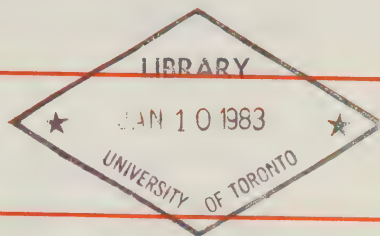
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Pour publication

Date
Subject

December 22, 1982
82-69

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today that a wider range of private sector projects is now possible under Section 38 of the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Act.

Changes to the Section 38 UI/job creation program now permit private sector projects which improve productivity or involve pre-production activities.

"This change brings our UI/job creation program in line with the New Employment Expansion and Development (NEED) Program. Both Section 38 and NEED now encourage proposals from the private sector which improve productivity and enable employers to take advantage of economic recovery," Mr. Axworthy said.

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Private sector activities eligible for federal support include plant or equipment maintenance, occupational health and safety measures, energy conservation or pollution abatement measures and pre-production activities.

Pre-production activities may include such things as infrastructure projects and site preparation in the forestry sector and surface or underground development in the mining sector.

"This change will be particularly beneficial in the mining industry," said Mr. Axworthy. "Mine operators will be able to increase the viability of their operations in preparation for an improvement in economic conditions and the resumption of production."

Section 38 of the UI Act provides for the use of UI funds to pay supplemental benefits to claimants who participate voluntarily in productive activities of benefit to the community at large.

So far, proposals with a total value of \$112 million have been approved, with the potential to provide productive work for over 25,000 UI claimants.

Activities under the program now include the development of forestry, fisheries and agricultural resources as well as the tourism industry.

Private sector employers who wish to propose projects under the UI/job creation program should contact regional offices of Employment and Immigration for project guidelines.

For further information:

Pat Preston (Minister's Office) (613) 994-2482

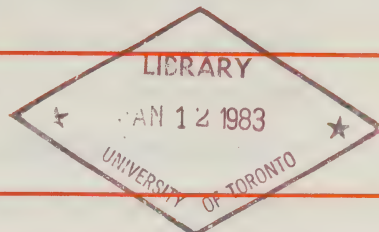
Valerie Bachynsky (Public Affairs) (819) 994-6804

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Employment and ImmigrationMinistre
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For Release

Pour publication

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ate
subjectDecember 22, 1982
82-70Date
Sujet

Ottawa - Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced that he has approved more than \$11 million in job-creation projects under the New Employment Expansion and Development (NEED) program, providing immediate job opportunities for more than 2,700 Canadians.

Work on the projects, under the auspices of several federal government departments, as well as municipalities and non-profit community organizations, will begin at the start of the new year. The jobs in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia -- along with those created by a joint federal-provincial initiative in Saskatchewan -- are the first of more than 60,000 jobs to be created under the NEED program.

"I'm proud to say that NEED has moved off to such a quick start," Mr. Axworthy said. "In the weeks ahead, many more projects in both the private and public sectors will be approved and get under way in every region of the country."

Mr. Axworthy said the two largest projects are in Manitoba and British Columbia, but the NEED benefits are reaching every part of the country. In Manitoba, work is to commence on a Freshwater Fish Processing Plant project, providing 495 employment opportunities at a cost of about \$1.4 million. In British Columbia, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans will work on a range of hatcheries and fisheries monitoring activities. Some 570 jobs will be created in several communities, at a cost of about \$2 million. A second B.C. project with the Canadian Wildlife Service of Environment Canada will employ people to improve wildlife area sites and facilities.

In the Atlantic provinces, more than \$7.5 million has been allocated for non-profit community projects, providing jobs for about 1,500 people.

More than 1,000 workers will be employed in Newfoundland. In addition to the community projects, six "federal stream" projects have been approved. These include: Fleet dock improvements in Argentia (Transport Canada), a home security program in Corner Brook (Solicitor General - RCMP), and warehouse construction in Bishop's Falls (Fisheries and Oceans). In St. John's, Industry, Trade and Commerce will operate a tourism development project, Parks Canada will coordinate improvements to Cabot Tower, and Environment Canada will employ several workers on data correlation.

In New Brunswick, two projects at the Fredericton Research Station of Agriculture Canada will employ workers on research, construction and maintenance projects. In Nova Scotia, NEED workers will be employed on-board fishing vessels to learn about at-sea wastage and handling practices. This work will lead to improved quality of Canadian seafood products.

Last week, Mr. Axworthy and Patricia Smith, Saskatchewan Minister of Social Services, signed five agreements to create 352 new jobs for people in Saskatoon. These jobs are the first tri-level (federal, provincial and municipal) NEED projects to get under way.

Mr. Axworthy said he looks forward to increasing private-sector participation in NEED. "I welcome ideas from businesses, especially in the area of pre-production or productivity improvement."

"Later this week in concert with the Minister of Labour, Ontario, I will be announcing a series of Canada/Ontario undertakings."

Further information and application forms for NEED projects are available through local Canada Employment Centres and Economic Development Branch offices of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC).

For further information:

Pat Preston (Minister's Office) - 613-994-2482

Mark Buckshon (Public Affairs) - 819-994-6908

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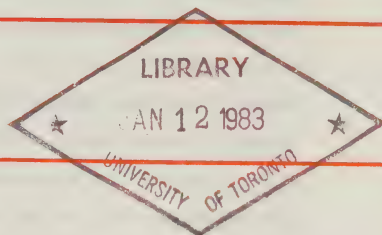
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For Release

Pour publication

ate
SubjectDecember 23, 1982
82-71Date
Sujet

OTTAWA - Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy today announced approval of the federal government's student summer employment initiatives for 1983. Base funding for the 1982 program was set at \$100 million and Mr. Axworthy said that he anticipates an increase in funding for the 1983 initiatives. Program funding will be announced early in the new year.

The government's summer employment development initiatives are designed to provide on-the-job training and work experience so that students will be better prepared for future permanent employment. Funding for the student employment initiatives will be additional to the \$500 million federal job creation program (NEED) announced earlier.

Mr. Axworthy noted that many young people find it difficult to make the transition from school to work.

"Before they enter the permanent work force, students must be given the opportunity to acquire the experience and work habits required by employers," he said. "We are addressing this human resource development concern by creating summer jobs that will provide students with the personal, social and work skills they need to enhance their future labour market participation."

The Minister said he is calling on organizations in both the private and public sectors to participate in Summer Canada, the government's student employment development program, by sponsoring jobs that will give students practical and challenging work experience.

Private sector firms, business organizations, non-profit associations and federal departments will be eligible to sponsor Summer Canada internships in an expansion of the successful internship initiative introduced in 1981. The internships will offer students on-the-job training and progressively more challenging work experience related to their future labour market participation. Summer Canada funding will also be available for summer employment opportunities for students in projects sponsored by community organizations, local and federal governments.

Other federal employment initiatives for students include the Department of National Defence and the RCMP programs and the Canada Employment Centres for Students (CECSs). Besides placing students in jobs in the private sector, the CECSs, which operate in the spring and summer, will refer students to all jobs created under the government's summer initiatives.

See attached backgrounder.

For more information, contact:

Pat Preston (Minister's Office) - (819) 994-2482

Vivian Collins (Public Affairs) - (819) 994-6911

Background Information

1983 Federal Summer Employment Initiatives for Students

Purpose

The federal government's summer employment initiatives include three employment development programs (the Summer Canada Program, the Department of National Defence Cadet and Reserve Training Programs, and the RCMP Special Supernumerary Constables Program), as well as a national network of job placement offices (Canada Employment Centres for Students).

Summer Canada Program

Summer Canada, the largest of the programs, creates jobs which provide practical working experiences for students who intend to return to school in the fall. The program pays sponsoring organizations a contribution toward student wages, at provincial minimum wage rates, and a contribution toward overhead costs. All students are hired through the Canada Employment Centres for Students network. Students can participate in the program in a number of ways.

Internships with private sector organizations give students an opportunity to apply the skills they learn in school to a work situation. They offer students training and experience that will enable them to take advantage of emerging employment opportunities.

An internship program with non-profit organizations, which was first introduced last year, has been expanded this year. This element develops employment opportunities for students and offers internships lasting up to three summers with a planned progression through a variety of challenging and diversified assignments.

Two types of summer employment opportunities will be available within the federal government. Internships, similar to those available with non-profit organizations, will be established with federal departments and agencies. Federal departments will also sponsor employment development projects which will give students developmental or career-related experiences.

Community-based projects will continue to play an important role in Summer Canada. In this element, established community organizations, professional and non-professional associations, business organizations, and in some cases, local governments, will be eligible to sponsor projects which provide tangible benefits to the community and productive work experience for the student participants.

Summer Canada includes special measures to assist Native students, disabled students, and female students who are interested in occupations that have historically been filled by men. Some elements of the program are targetted toward occupations which are expected to suffer from a shortage of workers over the next few years.

Information for potential sponsors will be available from Employment Development Branch offices of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

Department of National Defence Programs

The Department of National Defence Cadet and Reserve Training Programs provide a unique military experience for students. The participants are involved in military and para-military activities.

RCMP Program

The RCMP Special Supernumerary Constables Program is designed to provide students with jobs that will increase their understanding of the Canadian criminal justice system. It is particularly suitable for students contemplating a career in law or police work.

Canada Employment Centres for Students

The Canada Employment Centres for Students (or Hire-a-Student offices) play a key role in the placement of students in private sector jobs. The centres, which are staffed by post-secondary undergraduates and recent post-secondary graduates, respond to both the temporary need for jobs for students and the needs of private and public sector employers to find temporary workers.



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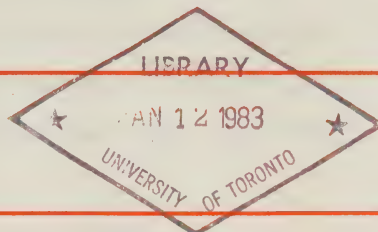
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December 30, 1982
82-72

Date
Sujet



Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced today that Frontier College will receive an increase of \$50,000 to the annual grant provided by the federal government to help meet rising costs due to the college's expansion program.

"In spite of a major funding drive, Frontier College will still fall short in its efforts to meet increased costs," said Mr. Axworthy.

"For more than 80 years this institution has reached out to disadvantaged Canadians. In an increasingly tight labour market, the federal government will continue to support the college's efforts to help these people compete for jobs," Mr. Axworthy added.

The Toronto-based college, which has received federal funding support since 1936, offers under-privileged Canadian adults learning opportunities which are not normally accessible to them. Labourer-teachers and field workers take college services, particularly literacy training, to people in remote or isolated communities and work sites as well as in urban centres.

The extra money is needed to finance recent expansions that added training in management and organizational and leadership development to existing instruction and counselling services. These initiatives are aimed at improving the labour market position of people living in communities lacking a secure economic or organizational base.

The college's aim, since its inception in 1899, has been to eradicate adult illiteracy in Canada. While assistance is available to all Canadians on an 'as need' basis, there is specific concentration on major target groups including Native and disabled people and ex-offenders.

In 1971 the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (then Manpower and Immigration) assumed the sole federal role in providing a grant to Frontier College. Commencing this year the federal grant will be \$175,000.

For further information contact:

Pat Preston (Minister's Office) - (819) 994-2482

Margaret McLean (Public Affairs) - (819) 994-6810

